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## EVENTS IN WAR FAVOR GREEK ANTI-ROYALISTS

Menace to Throne Implied by  
Existence of Salonika Govern-  
ment, Now More Threatening  
—Venizelist Movement Grows

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—The situation here again deserves attention. Factors which have had a powerful bearing on the development of the present situation are the military successes of the Allies for a long time past and the Russian revolution. Even before the latter event the first named factor had led to a marked modification of attitude of both Venizelists and their opponents in Athens. There are clear indications that in high quarters there is the keenest desire now to come to an understanding with M. Venizelos for, as the possibility of German help for anti-Venizelists becomes ever more remote, the menace to the throne implied by the existence of the Salonika Government, especially in view of events of the past months, becomes ever more threatening. The key to the situation is therefore found in the two facts that German assistance is not forthcoming and that M. Venizelos has informed a prominent Salonika newspaper that it is impossible for King Constantine to remain in his position. The Lambrinos Government continues in office despite its own desire and effort to get out of it, mainly because no one will take over their task.

Advisers of the crown built great hopes on the restoration of communication with Entente ministers but the indications are that they have committed themselves too far, as a result of pro-Germanism, although it is still fair to say that King Constantine still contends he has only striven to be neutral.

Entente military and political authorities are, however, perfectly satisfied that the Government have, to put it moderately, condoned very unneutral acts and Lord Robert Cecil's reply in the House of Commons recently to a question concerning the hand of irregulars in Greece shows the same view is held in Entente capitals.

Entente representatives appear to be acting firmly, though still with exceptional forbearance. They compelled the publication of correspondence between the Allied Military Com-

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## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

With the British, once again, engaged in consolidating and defending their new positions in the northern section of the western front, the French, yesterday, launched a vigorous attack on the German lines in the Champagne. The chief fighting took place in the wooded region north of Reims, which lies about seven miles due east of Rheims. Paris reports that German trenches were captured to a depth varying from 500 to 1000 meters; whilst, further east, the French pushed forward their lines as far as the approaches to the Nurey-Moronvilliers road.

In the Arras region, the Germans are making desperate efforts to regain lost ground, but without success. London reports that German counter-attacks delivered between Monchy-le-Frenais and the Scarpe River were completely repulsed.

The latest news from Mesopotamia shows that the Turks are now entrenched on both banks of the Tigris, about 15 miles north of Samarra.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German official statement issued last night reads:

Eastern front: Conditions are unchanged. Macedonian front: Between Prespa Lake and the Tcherana there has been lively artillery activity. Two British armies were shot down by one of our battle squadrons during its return from a successful air raid against camps and railway lines in the bend of the Tcherana.

Western front: Near Arras there has been an artillery engagement of varying intensity. Along the Aisne and in the Champagne the artillery battle continues.

The War Office communication issued yesterday dealing with the fighting on the western front in France says:

Western theater: Crown Prince Rupprecht's front: After the failure of their great attack on Saturday, the English made local attacks against Oppy and north of the road from Douai to Arras. In a four-times-repeated assault against the hotly-contested-for village they exhausted their forces and the village remained in our hands. On both banks of the Scarpe the strong artillery fighting continues.

A careful estimate puts the losses of the English on Saturday at over 6000 men who fell in and before our

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The Market Square, St. Quentin

An important link in the German line on the western front, St. Quentin, is now enveloped on three sides by the Anglo-French forces.

## BRITISH LOWER HOUSE DEBATES U-BOAT QUESTION

Monday Spent in Inquiring Into  
Submarine Menace—Sir Ed-  
ward Carson Replies to Query  
on Channel Conditions

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—The interconnected questions of the U-boat campaign and the food supply were raised yesterday in the House of Commons as indicated in yesterday morning's cable. Colleagues spent the entire day personally investigating, it is believed, the submarine menace.

George Lamber, former Civil Lord of the Admiralty, had a question down as to whether it was proposed to make any change in the present board of the Admiralty which "has failed to protect the mercantile marine against increasing losses by mine and submarine." At the request of Government he postponed this question until Thursday.

Sir Henry Dalziel's question on the Ransgate bombardment and what he called the apparent impossibility of British naval attacks on Zebrugges was also postponed.

In reply to Mr. Dillon, who asked whether the English Channel was not more dangerous to shipping than at any previous period of war, Sir Edward Carson replied that the danger to shipping necessarily increased as the German submarines increased.

In reply to a question as to whether shipping losses were increasing or decreasing, the First Lord of the Admiralty replied that as a whole they were increasing. Further, replying to Mr. Dillon, he said reinforcements were at hand in the Dover destroyer fleet, but as the fight lasted only five minutes they were only in time to rescue the survivors.

Sir Henry Norman will ask today's questions concerning the body charged with the technical study of methods of antisubmarine warfare.

Regarding the question of food, Captain Bathurst said steps would be taken immediately to set up the necessary local machinery for rationing which would be available, should occasion arise, to secure fair distribution of foodstuffs everywhere.

Regulation of prices would also be considered, though there were dangers in the wide extension of maximum prices. The fixing of a maximum price for oats, together with restriction in amount consumed by horses, would shortly be reflected, he hoped, in the price of oatmeal.

Racing, Captain Bathurst confirmed, is to be stopped, and replying to an intervention by Sir Henry Dalziel he admitted that it was approximately correct to say there were 4000 race horses, each consuming 14 pounds of oats per day. He was not authorized to make any exception in favor of small meetings in Ireland.

Captain Bathurst further expressed his complete disapproval of the idea of breadless days. Not only so, but he indicated the possibility of the meatless day being abandoned. It certainly put undue strain upon the consumption of breadstuffs.

## GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN TO SEND NOTE TO BERLIN

New Demand to Be Made of  
Germany—Another German  
Attack on Spanish Vessel

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The political situation remains disturbed and the wildest rumors are in circulation, including one that the United States are entering into an alliance with all South American republics. Spain is showing considerable susceptibility to foreign press comments upon her attitude and is realizing the extent to which her prestige is in danger.

The most important occurrences are another German attack on the Spanish vessel Triana and the announcement that the Government will make a new demand on Germany.

Señor Garcia Prieto declares the German submarine attacked the Spanish vessel while in Portuguese waters, yet Señor Alvarado, the Foreign Minister, states he has received no official information, but gathers that the Spanish vessel was passing between the German submarine and another vessel the submarine was attacking and thus received a projectile meant for another boat.

El Imparcial complains of the ministerial reserve and asks for publication of the agreement adopted with the British Government, the terms of which for concessions made by England have been so warmly applauded by the Ministers themselves. The new Government is also criticized for its reserve, nevertheless, it appears they intend adhering to the policy of the "Romanones Cabinet, without, if possible, abandoning Spanish neutrality.

Consequently the Germanophiles are opposing the Alhucemas Ministry and have set on foot a campaign with the object of overthrowing the commercial agreement made in London by the Marques de Cortina with the British Government. A cabinet council has already been held on the subject, and it is understood particulars relating to the convention are to be asked of London. This proposal, following a conference by the German Ambassador with the Foreign Minister, has roused violent indignation in responsible quarters.

It is stated that the Germanophiles hope to create such difficulties between the Spanish and British governments that the latter would refuse to confirm the agreement, thus throwing the responsibility, for upsetting the arrangement upon England.

It is generally believed the Cortes will soon be summoned. Meanwhile the recent Spanish note to Germany is being severely criticized by the influential portion of the Madrid press. El Liberal says it is unworthy of a country once the mistress of the world, while the Heraldo de Madrid remarks that the note could not have said less nor said it worse.

## BRITISH TRIBUTE TO COLONEL ROOSEVELT

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—"Colonel Roosevelt has the good wishes of every lover of truth, honesty and liberty in his endeavor to raise troops for service in France," declared H. J. Tennant, formerly Undersecretary for War, today. "It will be a glorious spectacle to see the representatives of our great democracies fighting side by side in such a cause as this."

## GOVERNOR HEARS CITIZENS PLEAD FOR PROHIBITION

Prominent Men of Massachusetts  
Appear Before Chief Execu-  
tive to Urge Memorial to Con-  
gress to Stop Liquor Traffic

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

Leading citizens of Massachusetts, including many who have not favored prohibition heretofore, were in a large delegation which appeared at a special hearing before Governor McCall at the State House today to ask his aid in securing war prohibition. The presentation was by far the strongest that has ever been made in behalf of prohibition at the Massachusetts State capital.

The Governor was asked by leaders in all lines of activities to use his efforts either through a special message to the Legislature to memorialize Congress, or by direct appeal to the President and Congress, to declare prohibition for the duration of the war.

The hearing was especially notable because of the presence of leading men, who for the first time, stood before the public as champions of the abolition of alcoholic drink. Among them were several who had signed the advertisement favoring the licensed saloon in Boston, which played so conspicuous a part in the last two Boston city elections.

When Governor McCall entered the Council Chamber at 11:15, the room was thronged and those who could not gain entrance filled the passage way extending out to the executive department.

The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, who had been chosen to conduct the hearing on behalf of the petitioners, made a brief statement regarding the issue. He was generally agreed by those present that war prohibition should be a nation-wide affair. The petitioners were there to ask the Governor to voice the undoubted sentiment of a large majority of the people of the State that the manufacture and sale of intoxicants ought to be prohibited during the period of the war.

Governor McCall interrupted to say that he had been asked by Governor Capper of Kansas to join with the Governors of the other New England states in a movement to urge Congress to declare war prohibition. There was to be a meeting in Washington shortly to consider this subject and before he went there he would like to hear from the people of Massachusetts. Hence he was very glad to get the opinions of those present today.

Mr. Frothingham submitted a batch of letters from prominent people who favor war prohibition which he asked the Governor to read at his leisure.

Bishop William Lawrence of the Episcopal diocese of Eastern Massachusetts read a letter he had received from Dr. John Mott, head of the national Y. M. C. A. Dr. Mott had been through all the countries abroad now engaged in the war on the side of the Allies, both before and since the war opened. He bore eloquent testimony to the value from a military standpoint of abolition or restriction of the use

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## LA TOUR AND THE ST. QUENTIN MUSEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Musée de La Tour is the Pantheon of the Louis XV period, says De Goncourt, and La Tour himself, quoting Diderot, he terms "the magician." While the Louvre boasts 13 pastels of the inimitable La Tour, Saint Quentin, which was his birthplace, possesses an entire gallery, the walls of which, from floor to ceiling, are covered with the works of the master; a collection of more than 80 portraits, says the critic of the Eighteenth Century art of France, finished or just sketched in, a procession of contemporaries, the types of the period. . . . Amazing museum of the life and humanity of a society! As you enter a singular impression communicates itself, which no other painter of a past age produces: all these heads turn as if to see you, all their eyes look at you, and you have the feeling that you have interrupted, in this great salon on which a silence has descended, the Eighteenth Century conversing. Here are Rousseau and the Abbé Hubert, the painter Sylvestre with the curious painter's head-gear of the period. Here is La Reynière, the financier; d'Argenson, M. de Breuille, Prince Xavier de Saxe, the Abbé le Blanc, the Marquise de Pompadour, La Camargo.

La Tour was born at Saint Quentin in the year 1704. He left his home and went to Paris at an early age, because his father refused to recognize his son's talent and insisted on making an engineer of him. The young La Tour is said to have visited Rheims; he probably did so on the occasion of Louis XV's coronation, an opportunity for sketching portraits not to be lost. He also attended the Congress of Cambrai, at which most of the European celebrities congregated, and seems to have won a reputation, for at the invitation of the English Ambassador he visited London, where he painted some portraits and made a little money.

La Tour worked in pastel. He obeyed, says De Goncourt, the fashion, which seemed to be gaining fresh impetus in the France of the Eighteenth

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## CHANCELLOR TO ANNOUNCE NEW GERMAN TERMS

Von Bethmann-Hollweg to Make  
Another Peace Offer in  
Reichstag on Thursday

THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday)—The German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, will make a peace offer in the German Reichstag on Thursday, the Berliner Tageblatt announced today.

## UNITED STATES SENATE GREET FRENCH ENVOYS

Premier Viviani and Marshal  
Joffre Given Enthusiastic Re-  
ception—Former in Speech  
Expresses His Gratitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Chamber of the United States, the meeting place of the most august legislative body of the western hemisphere, reechoed with cheers today when Vice-Premier Viviani and Marshal Joffre, members of the French War Commission, were received. M. Viviani delivered a short address, expressing his gratitude over the reception accorded the French mission. The Senate went into recess at 12:30 to receive the distinguished visitors. Senators Lodge and Hitchcock were appointed to escort the members of the mission into the chamber. The galleries were crowded, and as the French visitors appeared they were cheered repeatedly. M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre and the other members of the party stood on the Vice-President's platform, and the senators formed a line, each one being introduced.

M. Viviani was greeted by the Vice-President with a reference to the Senate reception to General Lafayette a century ago. In response to loud calls for an address, M. Viviani responded. In the French language he expressed his gratitude over the reception given his mission, and said he rejoiced that France and the United States stand shoulder to shoulder in the fight against despotism.

Marshal Joffre, in reply to greetings, replied simply, "Vive la United States."

The parting word of the Vice-President was, "As we said hail, then let us say farewell, and please God, yet again hail."

That the United States has much to learn from the experiences of the Allies in the war seems evident in what has already developed from the conferences between the British and French commissions and United States officials. It is learned that the experience of this war has shown there is little left of the old methods and the old tactics, save the manual of arms. By that is meant that the practice of war has developed so fast that it is necessary now for every individual to be an adept in some specialty. It may be in the throwing of hand grenades, in signaling, in the handling of machine or Maxim guns, or one of the score more special military activities that have come into existence since this war began.

It has been made clear also that men who have a preliminary training require only a few weeks to make them fit for the first line. This was true of the Russians who were sent to France. These Russians were put through a course of intensive training after their arrival in France, and in five weeks at Chalons-sur-Marne they beat the Germans in a fight. It is the practice in the French Army to take the

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## UNITED STATES ACTION VIEWED BY LORD BRYCE

Former Ambassador Says Europe  
Owes President Wilson Debt  
of Gratitude—Urges Alliance  
to Preserve Peace of World

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Viscount Bryce, O. M., former British Ambassador at Washington, has replied as follows to a request by The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau for an expression of opinion on America's intervention on the side of the Allies:

"In reply to your letter," Viscount Bryce says, "let me first of all say that we, in Europe, owe a debt of gratitude to President Wilson for his powerful advocacy of the idea of creating some machinery after this war has ended whereby an enduring peace may be insured. Many of us who have been meditating on the subject are grateful also to the American League to Enforce Peace, of which Mr. Taft is president, for its efforts in framing the outlines of a scheme for this object and in bringing that scheme before the American people."

"There is a growing feeling in Europe that the nations, after their frightful losses in this war, will be quite unable to support the burden of such naval and military armaments as they were maintaining before the war, each to protect itself against attacks from one or more of the others. The only alternative would seem to lie in the formation of some alliance of the peace-loving peoples, directed not to aggression but to mutual defense against attack and to the gradual substitution of arbitration for war."

"The Russian revolution has much improved the prospects of some such combination for securing peace, and it is to be hoped that American opinion will consider that when the war ends, an earnest attempt ought to be made to devise a method whereby such a combination shall become the organ for expressing the opinion of free peoples and making it effective for preserving a general peace."

## NEW PORTUGUESE PREMIER OUTLINES CABINET PROGRAM

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LISBON, Portugal (Tuesday)—The new Premier, Dr. Afonso Costa, in a statement made to Parliament, said it was a highly honorable situation for Portugal to be placed in effective cooperation with the Allies on the European front and in Africa. He remarked also with satisfaction on the increasing intimacy of Portuguese relations with Brazil and on the loyal entente which had been established with Spain.

The new Government would do its utmost to solve the food problem, to assist the intensification of national production, to reorganize finances and to give the colonies greater administrative autonomy, which would develop in them a desire to become voluntary and effective cooperators with other countries. He said also that the Government will lay before Parliament a plan for reorganization of the ministries.

Municipal elections, he said, would occur shortly and great improvements will be effected in the educational system with the object of reducing the number of illiterates. He appealed to the goodwill and patriotism of all parties.

Meanwhile, the Evolutionists have offered their assistance unreservedly and the Unionists have said they will respect the national compromise and will assist the Government in all matters of foreign policy.

## GERMAN OPINION ON IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Vorwärts in particular comments seriously on Mr. Bonar Law's announcement that the Imperial War Cabinet advocates Imperial preference. It characterizes the British plan as designed to divide the world into three classes, consisting of the British Empire itself, Great Britain's allies in the sense of the Paris economic conference, and the rest of the world.

Germany's future, however, it insists, depends much more on the development of her commercial and political relations than on the mere external increase of so-called power and the real crux of the peace treaty will be whether or not it frustrates the scheme to exclude the Central Powers from the world market.

## WOMEN SOCIALISTS TO CONFER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Women adherents of the new Independent Socialist Party of Germany are to hold a conference in Berlin from May 5 to 12.

## HOW RUSSIA IS HELPED BY THE ZEMSTVOS UNION

Activities of Organization Outlined in Report Issued in England—Powerful Force in the Carrying on of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—It is well known that one of the most powerful forces in carrying on the war is the Russian Union of Zemstvos. From the very outset of the war, despite great difficulties, including, in the end, determined efforts by the former Minister of the Interior, M. Protopopoff, to secure its overthrow, it has steadily taken upon itself an increasing share of work in providing for the varied needs of the army both at the front and in the interior. Zemstvo means, to the Englishman, rural county council, and the Russian Union of Zemstvos, therefore, means the Russian union of rural county councils. It would, perhaps, be more correct to call it a union of Russians of initiative, loyalty and progressive outlook, who have endeavored to meet and overcome, in the interests of their country, the tremendous defects of organization which have fought against its success, supported by a reactionary bureaucracy.

Very careful records of the activities of the union are kept by a special department, and statements of what the union has done are issued from time to time. Recently the union published a short outline of its work during the first 18 months of war. A translation of this report has been published in English by the London committee of the Russian Union of Zemstvos. The actual work of the Russian Union of Zemstvos, exclusively directed to help the army, is one of the most important of the nation fighting for its home, for the right to exist and the right of full and free development. When this strenuous work, which cannot be delayed, and for which time is short, is accomplished, the committee will account to the Government and to the nation for everything done and left undone; every hope that was spent.

The idea of founding a union of the zemstvos for the relief of the wounded, originated with the Zemstvo of Moscow. In the time of the Russo-Japanese war, when a special organization of a certain number of zemstvos came into being. That was the first organized union of zemstvos. In the year 1904 four zemstvos of different governments joined the union, and after the end of the Japanese war the Union of Zemstvos was not dissolved, but began different work in a new direction, that of giving help to soldiers in Siberia, and to that part of the population which suffered from scanty harvests. During the present war the initiative came again from the Zemstvo of Moscow, July 17 to 30, when war was imminent, though not as yet declared.

Continuing, the report indicates how on July 30 (Aug. 12), 1914, a meeting took place in Moscow, and the form of the Russian Union of Zemstvos was decided upon. At this time it appears the union had no idea that its services would be needed for anything but the care of wounded and invalid soldiers. All the zemstvos joined the union except that of Kursk, which decided to work independently. The region of the Don, the land of the Cossacks, which has no zemstvo, the local administration being as yet of a military character, joined the union almost immediately. 500,000 roubles being contributed by the union by the local administration of Cossacks. The zemstvos altogether contributed 12,000,000 roubles, and the original organization with its funds were incorporated in the union.

The scheme of the organization of the Russian Union of Zemstvos is as follows: The general management is entrusted to a meeting of delegates from the zemstvos of the different governments, two to each government, one being chosen by the general meeting of the zemstvo, and one by the executive board; the delegates' meetings take place in Moscow. The meeting elects a chief representative and a general committee, consisting of 10 members. Local business is managed by committees of different governments and district zemstvos, the order of procedure being regulated by the order of the respective local zemstvo.

The primitive plan was for the union to devote itself exclusively to the relief of the wounded and other soldiers brought from the front into the interior, for which the union had at its disposal only 14,000,000 roubles. The work, the report says, was to be divided, so that the Red Cross should be at the front, whilst the union was supposed to relieve the wounded in the interior of Russia. But from the very beginning the circumstances necessitated not only the widening of the sphere of work, as formerly planned, not only the extension of the union's activities to the fighting line, but also the giving over to the union some functions that were purely governmental, and were formerly undertaken by the Government alone. It soon became evident that many needs, and some of them not directly connected with the relief of the wounded, had not been foreseen in peace time and that neither the sanitary department of the War Office, nor the Red Cross Society, could supply these needs, especially when, owing to certain events developing unexpectedly, both these institutions had to develop all their energy for the

medical work at the front. All the pressing needs—which the report enumerates—could be met only by a close alliance between the Government and the public organizations, of which the Union of Zemstvos, possessing the confidence of all classes, and having at its disposal a well-trained staff, took the lead. The Government was bound to accept its aid and the general committee was ready to assist the army with all its strength and with all its available means.

After organizing hospitals, hospital trains and food-providing units, the Union of Zemstvos extended its activity to the fronts; its first attempt proved a success, and the high command laid on the union the most varied tasks. New enterprises followed one after the other, more primitive ones were extended and new duties were added. The units at the front increased in number, stores of various kinds with their bases at the rear accumulated at the front, and in conjunction with the war office, stations, medical organizations supplemented by canteens, bath houses and laundries, were established by the union. The victualing of a host of over 300,000 men engaged in war constructions in the immediate rear of the army fell to the care of the union. The medical sanitary work developed rapidly. The Union of Zemstvos was required likewise to relieve the refugees, and responded by organizing a network of canteens, medical institutions, registration and labor offices, refuges for children, workshops, etc. All these enterprises, the report states, are growing rapidly. Commencing with a few lathes and other machinery, large engineering shops were established. A new important business—the collection of hides—was begun, followed speedily by the establishment of factories for producing tanning extract, for shoe-making, for making harness and other leather work.

The refitting of motor cars followed next, with movable garages and engineering shops; a small fleet of river barges on the Dnieper and its tributaries for river transport was built up. The latest kind of work which was entrusted by the military to the union was road and bridge work and the organization of a group of workmen for digging trenches. This summary does not include all the different kinds of work the Union of Zemstvos is doing, because, with new-growing needs in the army, the union is charged with still more important functions. The mobile character of many of the union's establishments at the fronts, the report says in another place, the constant transportation of the sick and wounded, and also of different supplies, as well as the absence of sufficient railways, might well explain the great demand for motor transport on a large scale.

For this purpose special motor-colums were created by the chief committee. A network of storehouses was thus brought into existence, having as their object the supplying of the establishments of the union at the front with necessities. All the network of erections for the storage of supplies at the front is being maintained chiefly by the central storehouses in Moscow, aided by the purchases independently made by the committee at the front. Buildings of a special kind were wanted for many of these institutions, and the services of sanitary engineers and experts generally had to be called in. They were requested to work out the details for erecting boilers, bathhouses and barracks adapted to the mobile nature of the work at the fronts. The same specialists had to discover sources for the supply of bathing and drinking water, and to see to the necessary fittings.

The number of requisite articles used by the institutions of the union at the fronts being so enormous, an urgent demand was felt for works and workshops supplying or repairing everything needed. This explains the various technical and industrial activities at the front developed by the union. The following series of works are now existing at the fronts: works of tanning extracts, tanneries, shops of solid alcohol, cast-iron foundries, saw-mills, boot factories, saddlers, copper and tinmith shops. In the workshops are made also beds, camp furniture, stretchers, disinfectant apparatus, stoves and many household articles. There are many workshops in which motor cars are repaired and carpenter's work is done. In these 2500 institutions, established by the union at the fronts during the period 1914-15, more than 15,000 employees are constantly working, among whom, besides the medical staff, are persons of the most diverse accomplishments: chemists, engineers, statisticians and others. The number of establishments and the amount of labor involved is continually increasing and the reports giving an account of them are quite unable to keep pace with the real state of affairs at the fronts.

### HONOR FOR FINNISH EXILE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. HELSINGFORS, Finland.—The return of M. Svinhufvud from exile and his restoration to political activity has been the subject of rejoicing in the Finnish capital. M. Svinhufvud was formerly President of the Diet of Finland, and his determination to defend the liberty of the people has remained unshaken. In voicing the aspirations of the Finns at a celebration in M. Svinhufvud's honor, M. Heikol, a former rector of the Helsingfors University, said the Finns did not desire such a wide measure of autonomy as that granted to the different small separate states of North America. The people of Finland only wished to enjoy the rights of an independent organization and the further development of their culture. Professor Gietl, who also spoke, declared that all that the Finns possessed at the present time they owed to a free Russian people, whose strong arm had broken the chains which had for centuries held the people of Finland in bondage.

## GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS ON REDUCED RATION

Sees in Regulations Step Toward Subordinating Particular to Community Interests but Also Sign of Wrong Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BERLIN, Germany, via Amsterdam.—The announcement that the German bread ration is to be reduced in consequence of the shortage of supplies was commented upon gravely in the press, and several papers did not hesitate to proclaim that it had made a deep impression on the general public, despite the fact that more meat and potatoes have been promised to supply the deficit, and that the new regulations meant that some headway has been made at last in the matter of subordinating particular interests to those of the community at large. The decision, for instance, to requisition all foodstuffs and to draw more largely on the large stock of cattle accumulated is precisely what the hitherto all-powerful agrarians have persistently resisted, and what Herr von Batocki has so far not proved strong enough to enforce. In face of the opposition offered to his efforts on behalf of the Empire as a whole by Herr von Schorlemer, the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, and the representative of the Prussian agrarians. It was for this reason that the appointment of a special Food Minister for Prussia in the person of Dr. Michaelis was welcomed as the first hint of a more vigorous policy on the part of the imperial authorities, and now the force of circumstances has apparently compelled the opposition to yield on two most essential points.

Satisfaction with the progress now recorded, however, is obviously overshadowed by the contemplation of the results of delay, and a leading article in the Frankfurter Zeitung illustrates the view taken by the non-Conservative press of the situation that has been brought about. If we ask ourselves, wrote the Frankfort paper, after reviewing the new regulations, how it is that we find it necessary to have recourse to the measures in question, the answer must be given without prejudice and bitterness. It is true, but frankly and truthfully, we had a harvest with which, with wise economy, we could have managed in all circumstances and without serious difficulties. That we are experiencing difficulties nevertheless shows clearly how inadequate has been our food policy, and the execution of the standards and rule set up. Of serious warnings there have been no lack, but for a long time they were not listened to. The greatest mistake of all was the lack of executive power with which the War Feeding Department was hampered from the outset. The system by which orders were given by the central authorities, while the individual states were left to carry them out, was useless; but those who opposed it were sure of being represented as the worst enemies of the Federal state system. The breakdown in the execution of orders was worst in Prussia. The power of Herr von Schorlemer, von Loebell, Wangelheim, Oldenburg, and of the members of the German Agrarian League was greater than that of the Food Dictator at the War Feeding Department. Producers' interests were so closely identified with the promotion of production that the consumer was eventually thrust into the background, and the securing of an adequate food supply came to be a matter of secondary importance.

The Prussian Minister of Agriculture offered right up to the last few days the utmost resistance to a reduction of cattle prices, and thereby to the removal of the danger of using supplies as fodder, a practice that constitutes the greatest menace to our ability to hold out. Grain and potatoes have been used as fodder in really vast quantities. Indeed, the mere fact that we have to point to a stock of more than 20,000,000 head of cattle, which has even increased since the census taken in December last, shows of itself that produce destined for human consumption has simply been devoured by animals. With the Prussian Minister of Agriculture dare, in the face of these returns, further to defend his policy, which is paving the way for a fatal breakdown, or will he draw the right conclusions from the impassable gulf between the facts and ministerial methods? The German Agrarian League and its associates may continue to adhere to Herr von Schorlemer; the people no longer has the requisite confidence in that Minister. Herr von Batocki broached the subject of a reduction of cattle prices months ago, and in the Reichstag the Progressives early formulated plain-spoken motions demanding what is now at length to be realized by the new economic scheme; but the former did not summon up the necessary energy to overcome in the resistance offered him by the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Interior. Hence he too cannot be acquitted of all blame. The difficult and responsible office he has assumed permits of no hesitation or weakness. It should have been questioned betimes which policy was right: that of Herr von Schorlemer, or that of the War feeding Department. Uncertainty and friction between the two departments find their counterpart in the country at large, and so endanger the whole administration. It is still not too late to intervene with determination and energy. The people will face fresh deprivations and restrictions, and bear them with its former patience, because it is imbued with the will to conquer, and is ready to sacrifice everything to that end. It wants, however, to be certain also that all are doing their duty.

## ASSEMBLY HELD BY REPUBLICAN PARTY IN SPAIN

Purpose of Gathering to Discover Bases for Action and to Formulate a Program

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent. ZARAGOZA, Spain.—In circumstances of strong and peculiar interest, having regard to the international and domestic situation, an assembly of the Republican Party of Spain has been held in Zaragoza with the object of discovering bases for the unity and effective action of the party and formulating a program. The proceedings were, as mentioned briefly in earlier cabled dispatches, marked throughout by some considerable enthusiasm and an earnest endeavor to dissipate such misunderstandings and differences as have obviously led to the weakening of the party in the country to the extent that in recent times it has been no force at all. Some success seemed to attend the efforts of the assembly. At the outset of the discussions three fundamental bases were agreed upon, relative to the sovereignty of the people, equality before the law, and autonomy. The session was then suspended in order that a committee might prepare a draft of the remaining part of the constitution of the assembly. When the sitting was resumed 10 more bases were submitted. The fourth stimulated much discussion, the proposition being that the three powers, legislative, executive and judicial should be elective and independent. Eventually by 59 votes to 54 the assembly approved of an amendment withdrawing the elective formula in regard to the judicial authority, leaving the legislative Cortes to determine procedure in these matters.

The other bases were approved. The fifth was for liberty of thought and worship, with independence between church and State; sixth, a common law for all, without special jurisdictions or privileges; seventh, independent education, the primary to be free and obligatory, the secondary specialized, democratic and practical, and the higher education locally self-governed; eighth, rapid and free justice, inviolability of the person, of the home and of correspondence; ninth, a voluntary army, reduced in time of peace with obligatory service in time of war, military discipline only to be exercised on active service; tenth, the State to obtain means for the performance of its business from the national services exploited and imposed placed on the municipalities and the regional governments, an assessment to be made according to the capacity of each by a specified proceeding; eleventh, transformation of the budget in favor of agriculture, public works, public instruction and the creation of a Ministry of Labor which would establish laws to harmonize labor with capital; twelfth, liberty of labor, contracts of labor, old age pensions, minimum daily wage and the abolition of pensions on retirement; thirteenth, abolition of capital punishment and life sentences. Discussion followed, and a vigorous speech by Senor Marcelino Domingo whose pressure upon the Government for a debate on foreign policy was a feature of the recent sittings of the Cortes.

Senor Domingo pointed out that the bases which the Assembly had approved were contained in the different republican programs, and in approving them they were submitting nothing of a sensational character to the country. He said they had never before had a Government, and a vigorous performance of its duties as now, in Parliament the Minister of Finance made one of the most radical speeches he had ever heard, and declared that unless new estimates were approved and circumstances accommodated Spain would disappear, but still this salutary program was quashed and only a budget as formal as any of those before it was left. In face of such a situation as that the Republican Party found itself disorganized and incapable of intervening in the debate. Therefore there existed an imperative necessity for reorganizing the Republican Party. It would be necessary to make an addition to the bases of which they had approved in the form of a program, since, if they would govern, they must offer solutions to the existing problems, which were Morocco, local finance, tariff reform, transport by land and sea, food, education, social protection, and treaties of commerce. Such was the work that they ought to undertake, and when it was seen that it was practical they would attract to their party the mass of the people, "who were republican in spirit but were not drawn to merely official republicanism." They must impress the country with their existence. The speech was loudly applauded. At the close resolutions were passed declaring that the Assembly constituted the Spanish Republican Party with a national character for the purpose of accomplishing the restoration of the Republic and for immediate purposes. For the latter the directories of the Vasco-Navarro provinces are to act in the character of a Provisional Directory. When the Assembly rose after passing its final resolutions unanimously, it cheered vociferously for the united party.

### MILK PRICE ALTERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The Food Controller, at the request of the president of the Board of Agriculture and the Secretary of State for Scotland, amended the Price of Milk Order so that winter contracts, which under that order terminated on March 31, were permitted to run to April 30. The amendment also provides that prices chargeable may be calculated by reference to the prices prevailing in March, 1914.

## BREWERS FINED FOR-RAISING ELECTION FUND

Federal Court in Pittsburgh Assesses Penalties Aggregating \$62,000 for Activity in Congressional Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Thirty-four brewing corporations of Pennsylvania, 14 of them in Philadelphia and three in Pittsburgh, drew retributive justice in the United States District Court here Monday when Judge W. H. S. Thomson, cleaning up the Government brewery trials, meted out \$52,000 in fines, graduated on the per barrel production of the breweries. The per barrel method is that which the breweries have always followed in assessing themselves for political and other purposes.

With a \$10,000 fine against the United States Brewers Association, Saturday, a total in fines will be collected by the Government of \$62,000, which the brewers will pay for raising a campaign fund of \$1,000,000, to be used in the senatorial and congressional election of 1914 in Pennsylvania. It is considered a big victory for the Government. The Pennsylvania State Brewers Association, directed by Edward A. Schmidt and John Gardiner, millionaire Philadelphians, an association that has been the power behind the liquor influence in Pennsylvania for years, agrees to go out of business, closing its headquarters in Philadelphia.

Under Section 83 of the Federal Criminal Code, which bars corporations from contributing to Federal election campaigns, all the defendants were indicted March 3, a year ago, as members either of the United States or the Pennsylvania State Brewers Associations, following a Federal grand jury investigation directed by United States Attorney E. Lowry Humes.

## DON MELGAR AND CARLIST LEADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France.—According to a report published by L'Homme Enchaîné, Don Francisco Melgar, who is conducting an energetic campaign in Spain against the Germanophil section of the Carlists, recently made a speech at Barcelona under the auspices of the association known as the Friends of France and of Her Allies, in the course of which he formulated his previous accusations more definitely, and adduced proof in support of them. One of the charges that he brings against the leaders of the Carlist party, and especially against the Marquis of Cerralbo, the official representative of Don Jaime, is that they have led the party into paths disapproved of by the Prince, and have done so in defiance of his repeated orders. He also accuses them of having resorted to sheer fabrications in order to convey the impression that they are the only interpreters of Don Jaime's real views, whereas their Germanophilism is a perpetual outrage against him.

Already in August, 1914, Don Melgar states, he wrote by order of the Prince, who had just been imprisoned at Frohsdorf, to the Marquis of Cerralbo to inform him of the outrage committed by the Austrian Government against the person of Don Jaime. The Correo Espanol, however, instead of publishing the letter written in the name of the Prince, published a statement denying the rumors current as to his ill-treatment by the Austrian Government. Don Melgar further affirms that the relations between Don Jaime and the Emperor Franz Josef were never cordial, and that the friendship between the Prince and the Kaiser, of which the Carlist press boasts so much, is a sheer imposture. Far from being the object of the attentions he is claimed to have received in Berlin, he says, the Prince was actually kept under arrest there for six hours, and treated with the greatest rudeness.

Don Melgar concluded his speech by reading a letter addressed to him by Don Jaime, in which the latter said that he had written to the Marquis of Cerralbo with regard to the Correo Espanol, asking him why he had not disavowed that organ published by him.

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lily, and had not taken steps against it. According to L'Homme Enchaîné's informant, the Germanophil and Carlist press has omitted all reference to Don Francisco Melgar's speech, but it is thought that these tactics will be only temporary, as the Germanophiles cannot long remain silent, as the battle between them and Signor Melgar's followers has now been joined.

## REPRESENTATIVES FROM INDIA HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—A reception was recently given by the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society to the three Indian representatives at the Imperial War Cabinet, the Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir James Meston and Sir Satyendra P. Sinha. The guests were received by Sir Charles Lyall and Mr. Austin Low, the chairman. In the absence of Lord Lamington and Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.

Sir James Meston spoke of the very warm reception that had been accorded to them since they left India, which was beyond anything that they had anticipated.

The Maharaja of Bikaner expressed the great pleasure it gave him to meet so many of his young countrymen who were studying in England. On them devolved the very responsible task, not only of serving their country in the future, but of helping to strengthen and foster the cordial relations between East and West which were so essential to the well-being not only of the British Empire, but of their mother country. Every one of them would contribute to the course of events in the future, and must always bear in mind his membership of the Empire to which they were all proud to belong. The welcome the delegates had received not only from His Majesty's ministers in England, but also from the premiers and ministers of the self-governing colonies, had been of the warmest possible description. His young countrymen might be assured of the good will of all parts of the British Empire toward India and the Indians.

Sir S. P. Sinha said he had only one word to his student countrymen to add to the remarks which had been made, and which he warmly endorsed. You have, he said, in your keeping the honor and the loyalty of India. Be sure that neither of them is tarnished in your hands. I am confident that they will not be. Remember that the best way to serve your mother country in England is to show the English people that you are devoted sons of the British Empire.

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## POLISH STUDENTS CHEER PRESIDENT'S FREEDOM SPEECH

Germans in Warsaw Annoyed by Demonstrations Overshadowing Emancipation by Kaiser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department is in receipt of a report in regard to the effect in Warsaw of the President's references to the freedom of Poland, in his address to the Senate on Jan. 19.

When the text of the President's address became public, the students of the University and Technical High School at Warsaw held a meeting, at which they passed a resolution of gratitude and admiration of the President's work. The students then marched in a body several thousand strong to the American Consulate, cheering for the United States and the President.

Similar demonstrations were made by the United Sporting Clubs of Warsaw.

Delegations from all the political, social, commercial, scientific and educational organizations and institutions of Warsaw called at the Consulate and presented addresses of thanks to the President, with the request that they be presented to Washington. Thousands of people representing all classes of Polish society called at the Consulate to express their gratification at the terms of the President's address.

The German authorities were distinctly annoyed over the demonstrations made by the Polish people, as the Poles had displayed much less enthusiasm on Nov. 5, 1916, when Germany officially proclaimed the independence of Poland.

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## MINIMUM PRICE TO FARMERS FOR FOOD IS URGED

Herbert Quick of Federal Farm Loan Board Would Have Government Fix Maximum Price to Consumers for Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Four or five, maybe ten, times as many people are engaged in handling and distributing everything which we eat and wear as there is any need of, as can do any good, and all this adds to the cost to the consumer," said Herbert Quick of the Federal Farm Loan Board to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Now is the time with the need for war-time efficiency, elimination of waste and increase of production to reorganize our whole system of distribution," he continued. "There isn't a market in the United States to which a farmer dares to ship for fear of being cheated. How can you expect a farmer to increase his production when it may mean that his onions, or whatever it may be, reach a glutted market, with the result that all the farmer will get is a bill for freight?"

Mr. Quick believes that one of the primary essentials to increased food production is assurance to the farmers that they will not have to bear a loss. He therefore favors a maximum price to farmers for foods. By this means it would be possible for the Government to stimulate the production of those foods which it especially desired in some proportion to the need for increased production by making the minimum price offered more or less attractive. He also favors a maximum price to protect the consumer.

"Our present distribution system is about the same as if a community in need of a constant supply of fresh water should say: 'We must make distributing water profitable and then plenty of people will engage in it. Competition and the law of supply and demand will regulate everything and we'll be all right.' So they would fix it so that hauling water would give a fair living and a lot of fellows that didn't know what else to do would go to hauling water. One of these days the water haulers would get together to compare notes on customers whose credit wasn't good, or some such point, and they'd soon find out that while they were there they might as well have an understanding about prices. So hauling water would become a little more profitable, or able to support a few more water haulers, and the process would be repeated over and over until the folks in that town would be measuring out their water by the teaspoonful and bathing in tea cups."

"Railroad rates are fixed to be a part of the scheme to make people buy through the established markets. I know a fellow near Kansas City who had a lot of stock. His corn crop failed but he had a cousin near Des Moines who had a good corn crop and was willing to sell him corn without the aid of any middleman. But the railroad rates were fixed so that he could buy the corn in Kansas City, and pay profits to many, as cheap as he could get it shipped from his cousin near Des Moines to his place near Kansas City."

"Take the big packing centers. All the commission men dealing in cattle rent of the big packing houses; bank at the packers' banks, keep their cattle in the packers' yards and so on. In a dozen different ways the packers have those fellows right under their thumbs and the result has been that the stock raisers have seen falling prices for livestock in the face of rising prices for meat till they're convinced they are being 'done' and so there has been a relative decrease in the number of cattle raised and, in some cases, an actual decrease in spite of increases in population."

"The whole scheme is fixed so as to prevent 'breaks' in the market. That's why you can see truck garden stuff allowed to rot on sidings, or thrown into the dump while prices remain at a nice, high level for the commission men, the wholesalers, the jobbers and the whole outfit that lives by hauling water, and the producers and the consumers have to pay."

"That is the kind of system which we have and which must be reorganized if it is to be possible to increase food production as much as it ought to be, and if the poor are to be saved from distress through war prices. The middleman is necessary, but too many of them are too much of a good thing."

## MR. BARRETT GOT SUGAR FROM PALMS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—The resignation of Otis W. Barrett, the expert horticulturist of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has been detailed with the Panama Canal for some years past, from his position with the canal recently, is an event much discussed in Isthmian circles. Mr. Barrett is a man of international reputation and distinction. He is a native of Vermont, of prominent New England stock. He is perhaps the foremost authority on coconuts in the world. He has been often detailed on tropical expeditions and served a term in the Philippines. Mr. Barrett got fine granulated sugar out of the juice of palms and showed that they were good competitors of the sugar cane industry.



William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, signing \$200,000,000 treasury warrant to Great Britain

Left to right—Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England; Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to United States; William G. McAdoo, United States Secretary of Treasury; Sir Hardman Lever, Sir Richard Crawford, Assistant Secretary Crosby

## PASSING OF THE ARMY VOLUNTEER SYSTEM IN INDIA

Measure Introduced With Object of Enforcing Service on European British Subjects

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—"In time of war, volunteering is a broken reed," said the Viceroy, presiding at the Imperial Legislative Council a short while since. "The old volunteer force has become an anachronism," was the dictum of Sir Charles Monro, the new commander-in-chief, on the same occasion. The business immediately in hand was to introduce the Indian Defense Force Act, whose object is to enforce military service upon all European British subjects between the ages of 18 and 50, and to enable Indian subjects of the Crown to volunteer for military service between the ages of 18 and 41.

General Monro, in introducing the bill, explained that the volunteer force in India numbered 40,000, and that a large proportion of its members had the makings of excellent soldiers. It suffered, however, from lack of organization and insufficient training, while its local character detracted from its military utility by restricting the range and scope of its employment. "To derive full value from the fine material of which it is composed," said the commander-in-chief, "it is necessary to organize it as a second line force ready to take the place of a portion of the regular army for local defense."

Going into the details of the proposed new Indian defense force, Sir Charles Monro explained that it would be composed like the regular Indian army, of both European and Indian elements. Compulsion would be employed to recruit the European portion, and voluntary recruitment in the case of the Indian portion; the reason being that the number of Europeans was limited, while that of Indians was unlimited. The objection to compulsion in the case of Indians was that the Government "could not possibly officer, equip, train and find suitable employment for the enormous numbers that compulsion would place at our disposal."

The commander-in-chief proceeded to explain that the corps of the Indian defense force would normally consist of active companies, reserve companies and cadet companies. Active companies would be composed of men of the general service class, namely, between the ages of 18 and 41; reserve companies of men of the local service class, namely, between the ages of 41 and 50; and cadet companies of youths between the ages of 16 and 18. Active companies would be liable for service anywhere in India; reserve companies would be liable to local service only, while cadet companies would be liable to military training only.

As regards the service companies they would be all intents and purposes be regular units for the time being and would be clothed, equipped, rationed and paid as regulars. They would relieve regular units on garrison duty and would be stationed anywhere in India where they were required. "As this will be the form of service most disturbing to civil avocations," said the commander-in-chief, "special care and consideration will be exercised in the selection of individuals. It will be arranged as far as possible to have a system of reliefs, so that the incidence of this service will not be borne by a few individuals for a prolonged period, but will extend to a large number who will take their turn of duty for a varying and, as a rule, comparatively short period. It is hoped in this way to minimize the inconvenience that must necessarily be caused to busi-

ness and professional interests whenever men are wholly withdrawn from their civil occupations."

The arrangements indicated for the service companies, continued the general, would apply to Indian members of the force equally with Europeans. As corps composed of Indians would consist of active companies only, no persons would be accepted for enrollment unless they were fit for general service. Sir Charles Monro concluded his speech as follows: "Though the Indian defense force will be a second line force it will be in no sense a second-rate force, for we mean to make it a model of its kind. Its members must realize that we are dealing now with serious soldiering and that personal convenience and other considerations must yield to military efficiency and to the creation of a spirit of discipline upon which that efficiency so largely depends. The old volunteer force has become an anachronism. It has been replaced at home by the Territorial force and will now be replaced in India by a defense force designed to suit local requirements, whose development and progress will be watched with the keenest interest."

The Viceroy addressed the council in a similar strain, emphasizing the desire to the Government to expose trade and commerce to a minimum of dislocation and inconvenience. The bill met with a unanimously cordial reception. Indian members of council agreed in welcoming the proposal to accept Indian volunteers as an earnest of a new policy of trust of the people by the Government.

## HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES TAKEN IN BOMB PLOT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Details of a plot to blow up an important Wall Street office, presumably J. P. Morgan & Co., to be followed by tapping telegraph wires and spreading false reports of President Wilson's assassination and U-boat raids, were revealed by the police today, following close questioning of Wolf Hirsch, formerly a petty officer in the German submarine service.

Hirsch, with George Neiringer, another German, is held on a charge of having a bomb in his possession. Examination of the infernal machine which the men manufactured at Roosevelt Hospital, where they were employed, showed it made of acetate and picric acid and fitted with a three minute fuse. If not taken by Department of Justice officials, Hirsch and Neiringer will be prosecuted on a charge of making bombs, the penalty being seven years.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CONCLAVE POSTPONED

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—All arrangements for the convocation of Knights Templar in this city on May 21-23 were canceled today by order of the Grand Lodge. The convention was indefinitely postponed because of the war.

## IRISH HOME RULE MEETING

A public meeting to endorse President Wilson's attitude on home rule in Ireland has been called for tomorrow evening in Faneuil Hall by Mayor Curley. Those invited to be speakers are the following: Governor McCall, Cardinal O'Connell, Justices De Courcy and Carroll of the Supreme Court, President Lowell of Harvard, President Lyons of Boston College, Chaplain Horton of the State Senate, District-Attorney Pelletier, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Port Collector Billings, Grenville S. McFarland, Richard A. Dwyer of the A. O. H., George T. Daly of the Foresters and Daniel J. Gallagher of the Knights of Columbus.

## TUFTS PREPARES RULES TO COVER WAR CONDITIONS

Scholarship Measures for Admission and Graduation of Members Adopted by Faculty

MEDFORD, Mass.—Scholarship measures for the admittance of students and the graduation of members of Tufts College during the war with Germany, drawn up by the committee on preparedness were accepted last night at a meeting of the faculty. They are:

"1. That credit be given in any subject to students entering the service of this country or the Allies in case the student's grade in said subject shall be satisfactory at the time of leaving college."

"2. That similar credit be given to any student engaging in agricultural work whose plan of work is approved in advance by the dean of this school and who shall file a certificate from his employer that the agricultural work has amounted to at least 75 days before Oct. 1, unless interrupted by Government service, provided that such certificate shall not be required from students graduating in June, 1917."

"3. The committee further recommends that a senior in a preparatory school who leaves in order to engage in agricultural service during this season of 1917 and who probably would have been certified in one or more subjects, and has completed his course, be considered as having completed with the admission requirements of Tufts College in respect to such subject or subjects upon certification to that effect by the principal of his school and upon presentation of evidence that he has completed, in a satisfactory manner, at least 75 days of agricultural service. The committee, however, would provide in case of a failure in any subject by any student entering college on such certification, during the first semester, that such failure shall be treated as an individual case in the report to the college entrance certificate board."

John H. Finlay, president of the University of the State of New York and New York Commissioner of Education, has asked for letters of encouragement and cheer to take to the universities and schools of France when he visits them in the near future. Mr. Finlay is to make an investigation of the war-time schools and educational agencies in France and see how their methods can be turned to good effect in the United States. Tufts College has responded to the request and has sent a letter signed by the student body.

## INCREASE IN COAL SUPPLY IN UTAH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The production of coal in Utah in 1916 was 3,567,428 net tons, valued at \$5,795,944, an increase compared with 1915, of about 459,000 tons, or 15 per cent, in quantity, and of \$879,000, or 18 per cent, in value. The output in 1916, according to C. E. Lesh of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was the greatest on record for the State of Utah and exceeds that of 1913, the previous record year, by more than 312,500 tons.

For the first 10 months of 1916, except for short periods of car shortage, the transportation facilities were ample. In November and December the car supply was reduced and production was somewhat curtailed. In the early part of the year the supply of labor was normal, but in the summer many men left the coal mines to work in the metal mines, where there is more working time and better wages, and many others were reported

to have left to seek employment in munition factories and other industries in the East, in the hope of getting better pay. The number of employees decreased from 3564 in 1915 to 3129 in 1916, but the average number of days worked increased from 208 in 1915 to 228 in 1916. The average value of the coal per ton increased from \$1.58 in 1915 to \$1.62 in 1916.

## BOSTON SCHOONER IS TORPEDOED AND SUNK

Word was received this afternoon at the Maritime Department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that the former Boston schooner Woodward Abrahams was torpedoed and sunk April 22 off Queenstown, Ireland the crew of about eight men being saved and landed at Queenstown. The schooner was under the command of Captain Veino.

The Woodward Abrahams was last reported as sailing from Pensacola, Fla., for Liverpool with a cargo of timber. The schooner was built in 1881 at Waldoboro, Me., and measures 166 feet in length, 36 feet beam and 16 feet depth of hold. The net tonnage of the schooner is placed at 676 tons, with the gross figures as 744 tons.

## HORSESHOERS ADOPT MEDIATION SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Through a national agreement entered into here the possibility of strikes and lockouts of horseshoers throughout the United States has been eliminated, according to an announcement made after a conference between officers of the Master Horseshoers National Protective Association and of the International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers.

## FRENCH BATTLESHIPS IN NORTH RIVER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The French battleships Amiral and Aube, which conveyed the French line steamer that brought the French War Commission to this country, passed up the North River shortly after 10 o'clock this morning to anchor at the Government anchorage at the foot of Ninety-sixth Street.

## PRESIDENT TO MAKE ADDRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has accepted an invitation from the Grand Army of the Republic to deliver an address at Memorial Day exercises at Arlington National Cemetery.

## LAKE SUPERIOR TRAFFIC OPENS

DULUTH, Minn.—Navigation in Lake Superior opened at midnight last night. Six big steamers have broken out into clear water in White Fish Bay near the Soo and are now in the open, headed for Duluth.

Make Everything Else Taste Better

**OVEN FRESH EDUCATOR WAFERS**

Palatable and Satisfying

Made from Educator Entire Wheat Flour. These Wafers are served on thousands of tables daily. Just the same as bread.

Packed in tins, they keep crisp and fresh.

**Johnson Educator Food Co.**  
Educator Building, Boston

## SIGNING OF WARRANT FOR IMMENSE LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A notable event in the financial history of the United States was the transfer last week by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to Ambassador Spring-Rice of a treasury warrant for a war loan of \$200,000,000 to Great Britain. This is said to be the largest single warrant ever issued by the United States. It was signed by Secretary McAdoo in the presence of Lord Cunliffe, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, Sir Hardman Lever, Sir Richard Crawford and Assistant Secretary Crosby.

The \$200,000,000 is only in the nature of the preliminary financing of Great Britain to enable her to meet payments due or about to fall due for munitions and other supplies purchased in the United States. In return for the treasury warrant Sir Cecil delivered to Secretary McAdoo the British Government's note for \$200,000,000, bearing interest at 3 per cent, the same rate as the certificates bear, due June 30 next, the date the certificates will expire.

## LA TOUR AND THE ST. QUENTIN MUSEUM

(Continued from page one)

Century, for the French "crayons" of the sixteenth. His facility secured him an early and a wide popularity. He became, according to a contemporary, a "peintre banal," but the contemporary did not mean to be disparaging. Fortunately for his art, however, he listened to the wise and severe advice of the King's painter, Louis de Boullogne: "Draw, young man; draw continually," and forsaking painting altogether for two years, he gave himself up wholly to the mastery of technique. In 1737 he begins to exhibit, and receives commendation in the *Mercur* de France. In 1738 "Mademoiselle de la Boissière" takes the town by storm. It is followed in 1739 by "Le Père Fiacre." From 1742 to 1765 he paints ceaselessly: the King, the Queen, the Dauphin, the Court, "La Robe" and "L'Eglise" are the willing and enthusiastic subjects for La Tour's picture gallery. The friend of ministers and courtiers, he is welcomed to the dilettante society of the period. A regular attendant at Mme. de Geoffrin's dinners du Lundi, he is intimate with Orry, and enjoys the agreeable society at M. de la Popelinière's house at Passy. He can afford to be impertinent to Louis XV and sans gêne with La Pompadour. Summoned to Versailles to paint the gorgeous favorite, he replies, "Tell Madame that I do not paint in town," but is persuaded to "derange" himself by a friend. He sets up his easel in one of the Versailles salons, and asks leave to work at his ease. He hangs his wig on a peg and otherwise disposes of his collar and garters. Thus, in *déshabille*, he begins the portrait, but a door opens behind him and the King enters. "You," had promised, Madame," he says, "to admit no one." Louis laughs and invites La Tour to continue, but he refuses. "It is impossible for me to obey your Majesty; I will return when Madame is alone, and he picks up his wig and his garters and goes out of the room, muttering, "Je n'aime point a être interrompu."

Abandoning his studio in the Louvre he first retires to his little house at Auteuil and then, in June of 1784, to his native town of Saint Quentin. He is received with acclamations by his fellow townsmen, who, in token of their admiration and gratitude for benefits, crown him with oak leaves.

## Hell Gate Bridge Route

Two Through Daily Trains Between Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington

## Federal Express

Leaves Boston 7:00 P. M. daily Through sleeping cars and coaches.

## Colonial Express

Effective April 30 Leaves Boston 8:45 A. M. daily Through parlor cars and coaches.

See Ticket Agent for detailed information, or write General Passenger Agent.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.



Listen attentively  
Clean your teeth, freshen your gums and mouth with

**Sozodont**  
LIQUID DENTIFRICE

It keeps the teeth white and leaves a wholesome, clean, delightful feeling after its use.

Also sold in paste and powder form. Send for 10-day samples of Sozodont Liquid, Paste, or Powder—any two, state which.

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267 Washington Street, New York.

## MOVE TO DIVERT BREWERS' GRAIN TO FOOD USES

Prominent Men of United States Organize to Prosecute Work With Slogan "Save 11,000,000 Loaves of Bread a Day"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To divert grain from use by brewers and distillers to purposes of general food consumption, a committee of 60 men, representing all parts of the country, have opened headquarters in New York. Their slogan is, "Save 11,000,000 loaves of bread a day." Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale is chairman. The committee has established offices at 505 Fifth Avenue.

It is stated that the committee is not connected with any temperance movement and does not intend to identify itself with that cause. The men composing the committee have decided that it is not good economics to devote millions of bushels of grain yearly to the manufacture of liquor when the need for it is so pressing as it is today. No effort is to be made to influence legislation, except through public opinion, it is asserted. Letters have been sent by the committee to every brewer in the country asking for a frank statement from them as to what they consider the best way to deal with the grain shortage and the liquor problem.

Among the members of the committee are Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University; Roger Babson, an authority on business statistics; Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston; Dr. Edward Devine of New York; Dr. Luther H. Gulick of New York; Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner of New York City; Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay of New York; V. E. Macy of Nebraska, President William A. Shanklin of Wesleyan University; William Allan White and others.

## Drink Clysmic

Because it is a delicious sparkling table water—to be drunk either with or without flavoring.

Sold everywhere in splits, pints and quarts only.

Don't accept ordinary waters. Insist on genuine



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and other high quality articles in Men's Wear from  
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THE BEST  
**COLD STORAGE FURS 3%**  
MINIMUM SMALL ARTICLES 5%  
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SEE OUR SUMMER FURS

**TORSON PATENTED WINDLASSES**  
for Sewer Building, Well and Cistern Digging, Pulling Water out of Wells, Underground Pipe Construction, Mining Prospecting, etc.  
Roller Bearings, Write for catalog and prices.  
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**Moore Push-Pins**  
Avoid unlighty wire. There is only one way and that is by using  
Moore Push-Pins. Made in 2 sizes, 1/2 and 3/4 inch. Glass Heads. Steel Points. Moore Push-Pins Hangars, 4 sizes. Every Home with the Push-Pins.  
Moore Push-Pin Co., Dept. 66, Falla, Pa.

# OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

positions, in addition to which over 1000 prisoners and 40 machine guns were brought in by us. Ten tanks were destroyed.

Front of the German Crown Prince: Powerful French reconnaissances were attempted yesterday morning to establish the success of the French fire of destruction directed against our positions near Berry-au-Bac, on the front of the German Crown Prince. The occupants of our trenches repulsed these attacks. From midday the artillery engagement from Solsons to Sulpe again increased with very few intervals, reaching its greatest intensity during the evening hours. It continued with varying strength during the night, but with the break of day increased to its strongest effect.

On Saturday on the western front the enemy lost 11 airplanes, and on Sunday 23 airplanes and in addition three captive balloons. Our airmen and antiaircraft guns shared in this result. Baron von Richthofen achieved his forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second aerial victory, and Lieutenant Wolf shot down five enemy machines, thus securing his twenty-sixth victim.

Reconnoitering raids and flights for the purpose of dropping bombs took our airmen deep into the arena in France occupied by the English between the Somme and the sea; before the Aisne front and beyond the Marne in a southerly direction.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—LONDON, England (Tuesday)—This morning's communiqué reports a successful British raid last night north of Ypres and the capture of a few prisoners. Elsewhere there is nothing of special interest.

The British official communication issued last evening says:

An attack made by the enemy forces during the day upon our new positions between Monchy-le-Preaux and la Scarpe River was completely repulsed. The hostile artillery has been active on both banks of la Scarpe.

There was great activity in the air yesterday and during the night bombs were dropped with effect on a number of points behind the enemy lines, causing several fires and in one case a large explosion. Three enemy trains were also hit by our bombs.

The enemy troops fought hard to protect the points attacked. In the course of the fighting 10 German airplanes were brought down and 10 others driven down out of control. Fifteen of our machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—PARIS, France (Tuesday)—This afternoon's communiqué reports patrol actions at a few points on the front and a rather violent artillery duel in the Troyon-Hurtelise sector.

The number of prisoners taken by the French in the course of yesterday's fighting and up to the present exceeds 400.

The official statement issued by the War Office last night reads:

Quite violent artillery actions took place between St. Quentin and the Oise and on the Chemin-des-Dames. There was grenade fighting in the sector of Hurtelise Farm.

In Champagne, after lively artillery preparation, our infantry at 12:40 o'clock delivered an attack against the German lines on both sides of Mont Carnillet. To the west we captured several fortified lines of trenches from that point as far as south of Heine to a depth varying from 500 to 1000 meters. To the east we pushed our lines forward on the north slopes, northeast of Mont Haut, as far as the approaches to the road between Nuroy and Moronvilliers.

Violent artillery fighting continues in that region. In the Bois le Pretre we carried out efficacious fires on the German organizations.

On April 29 our pilots brought down four German airplanes; six other enemy machines seriously hit descended within their line, where they were forced to make a landing.

Our bombing airplanes dropped projectiles on the aviation fields at Colmar, Habsheim and Frescati (a suburb of Metz), in addition to the railway stations at Ars-Neuve, Amagne-Luquy and Bethenille. The Faverger Bridge and enemy bivouacs were likewise successfully bombed.

Eastern theater, April 29: On the night of April 28-29 a Bulgarian counterattack against the positions recently captured by the British troops was completely repulsed. There were artillery actions along the whole front, especially in the British sectors.

Belgian communication: At various points along the Belgian front the day was marked by artillery duels. In the region of Steenstraete and Het Sas lively grenade fighting took place. There was considerable aerial activity. A Belgian aviator after an engagement above Leke brought down a German biplane inside the enemy lines.

Yesterday forenoon's statement follows: Violent artillery fighting occurred during the night south of St. Quentin in the regions of Troyon, Hurtelise, and Craonne. Our batteries continued their destructive fire against German attacks on our trenches and small posts in the sector of Hurtelise, near Mount Cornillet, and in the vicinity of Mount Chambrette, were broken up by our artillery and machine gun fire. Elsewhere the night was calm.

Enemy aviators last night threw down several bombs in the regions of Dunkirk, Nancy and Belfort. There were no casualties, and the damage was insignificant. Casualties also were suffered with several victims among the civilian population.

On Saturday night our aviators carried out several bombing expedi-

tions effectually. A captive balloon was brought down and barracks containing troops were bombed, a fire being observed. The railroad stations at Pont Raveger and Bethenille and bivouacs near Epoye were bombed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The War Office statement issued yesterday reads:

Eastern front: The rifle firing has been more animated in the direction of Kovel and Rohatyn. On the entire front the activity of enemy scouting parties has increased.

Rumanian front: There have been rifle firing and scouting reconnaissances.

Caucasus front: Northwest of Kalkit, in the region of Gagil, one of our scouting parties attacked a Turkish barrier guard and drove away the defenders at the point of the bayonet. On the remainder of the front there have been the usual scouting operations and rifle firing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Italian official statement of yesterday reads:

On Sunday night, in Valle Camonica, an Austrian detachment captured the advance posts at Tonale Pass. Italian reinforcements, despite a violent barrage, immediately reoccupied the entire positions. There were many patrol actions all along the front in which the Austrians suffered losses of men and prisoners.

## EVENTS IN WAR FAVOR GREEK ANTI-ROYALISTS

(Continued from page one)

trial Board and the Government, which showed the evasive attitude of the latter to the question of misdeeds of irregulars. Entente military authorities have clear proof that these bands have been organized from Athens and that close advisers of the crown, like General Doumas, are implicated, but when these facts were laid before Monsieur Lambros, his attitude was that such men were above suspicion. In the correspondence published, reference was made to a letter from M. Sghinas, president of the Revolut Leagues, captured by the French during an attack on irregulars, in which M. Sghinas said the dissolution of Revolut Leagues had been a sham dissolution. M. Lambros repudiated responsibility for anything the irregulars might do in the neutral zone, where the Athens Government had no jurisdiction.

Among statements in this correspondence was the fact that bands were reforming in every quarter and that monasteries were being used by them as arsenals. In the monasteries no fewer than 312 rifles and 430,000 rounds of ammunition had been seized at the date of the correspondence. Entente authorities have also no doubt that, despite the seriousness of the situation, German agents are still coming and going from Athens and endeavoring everywhere to stir up trouble.

All the Allied demands have not been carried out, despite the transfer of troops and a certain number of rifles to the Peloponnese, and already there has been a serious leakage from that internment camp of Greek soldiers and officers.

In his interviews with Entente ministers, King Constantine has made an effort to secure concessions in return for a change of Government and a big effort is being made to persuade the Government.

Venzelists in Athens, who are now able to read their own newspapers, are again asserting themselves, and making open display of their real attachment. Cephalonia, Corfu, Cythera and other islands are under the jurisdiction of the Salonika Government. Scopelos Island, one of the largest in the Aegean, has spontaneously deposed King Constantine and exiled his son from the succession and placed itself under the rule of the Venzelist Government, and Volo, a seaport in Thessaly, has restored the names of Venizelos and Kondouriotis to certain of its streets. A review of the circumstances, therefore, confirms the impression that the throne has never been in more serious danger from within.

Invitation to Missions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchell and members of his committee on the reception of the British and French commissioners are in Washington today to invite them to New York.

## REPORT ON U-BOAT WORK CONCLUDED IN THE REICHSSTAG

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Continuing his speech on the submarine campaign before the main Reichstag committee, Dr. Helfferich estimated the decrease in arrivals and sailings at British ports at one quarter to one third during the first month of the campaign, and said the traffic figure was now 40 per cent below the peace average. This decrease would continue and the American wooden ships would probably be ready only when there was nothing more to save.

British imports had decreased by about 25 per cent and attempts to relieve the situation by reducing importations were bound to fail because 31,000,000 of the total 42,000,000 tons imported in 1916 consisted of food stuffs, luxuries, wood and iron, while many indispensable articles were included in the remainder.

After giving figures concerning several important commodities and explaining Great Britain's dependence on imports, the Minister said Great Britain's corn stocks were lower than ever before and predicted that the failure of the world's harvests would aggravate the situation, another element of which was the extraordinary lack of potatoes in Great Britain; while measures for extending agriculture could hardly make themselves

felt before the 1918 harvest and would therefore be too late.

Meanwhile Germany was on short rations but stood secure. Great Britain, realizing her position, was seeking a decision on land, but if the Germans remained true to themselves, kept calm, kept their own house in order and maintained internal unity, they would have won the war. All is now at stake, said Dr. Helfferich. In these decisive junctures the German people has to prove it is worthy to exist.

## UNITED STATES SENATE GREET FRENCH ENVOYS

(Continued from page one)

raw men, and on their first introduction to the first line, when they are sufficiently trained, to place on the right and left of them strong supports of well-trained men. The line of new men is always contracted, more than half being held in reserve.

The fact has been made prominent at the opening of the conferences that France earnestly desires the United States to send a force of troops at once. It is no secret that Marshal Joffre wants the United States flag in France. But it is equally well known that the War Department and the General Staff are opposed to sending an army at present, and are planning to create a great army of 2,000,000 men before an expeditionary force is thought of.

The British Wheat Commissioner, A. G. Anderson, who is also chairman of the British, French and Italian wheat purchasing commissions, has already found, in conferences with officials of the United States, that his experience representing entirely a purchasing nation differs from the experience sought here for a producing nation. This has brought out the difficulty that at present there is no central authority to represent the United States.

The French mission will leave on Thursday for Chicago, thence going to St. Louis and Kansas City. On their return they will go to Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

## Cuban Commission Arrives

Patrol Work on Southern Coast to Be Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cuba's commission of Army and Navy experts sent here to secure close cooperation with this country in offensive and defensive measures against Germany, arrived Monday from Havana. The Cuban commission was designated by President Menocal for this important work and its functions will be technical.

Heading the commission is Colonel Jose Marti y Zayas Bazan, son and namesake of a famous Cuban patriot and liberator and chief of staff of the Cuban Army. The other members are Lieut.-Col. J. M. Lezama and Capt. Ernesto M. Tavo y Espinosa of the Cuban Army, and these naval officers: Commander Alberto de Carricarte y Velasquez, aide to President Menocal, Ens. Jose Vandergetch and Senor E. Boniche, Civil Secretary. They were accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Edmund Wittenmayer, military attaché to the United States Legation in Havana, and Lieut.-Commander Carlton R. Kear of the United States Navy, detailed as instructor at the Cuban Naval Academy in Havana.

The most important features for the conferences are the location of additional coaling stations for the United States and European allied fleets at Cuban ports, the close cooperation by the Cuban Navy's ships, which are admirably suited for patrol work, plans for preventing German submarine activities in the West Indies. Patrols against German commerce raiders and for the Cuban Army and the disposition of the highly efficient and excellently equipped Cuban regulars, rurales and volunteer militia, all of whom are desirous of embarking in the war against Germany on active military service.

Invitation to Missions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchell and members of his committee on the reception of the British and French commissioners are in Washington today to invite them to New York.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS TO WAR LOAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Berlin telegram states that subscriptions to the last German war loan numbered nearly 700,000, nearly 400,000 of which were for sums under 200 marks.

## WOMEN'S BLOUSE SHOP

*Filene's*

## High-neck blouses

Tailored suits are calling out high-necked waists. The strictly tailored group includes high-neck crepe de Chine waists at \$5.75, and madras, linen and dimity at \$2. These cotton waists come extra long for golfing and riding.

Dressier high-neck blouses of crepe de chine and Georgette crepe in pale colors, \$5.75. The collars can be worn high or low.

Frill, high-neck blouses of Georgette crepe, \$5.75. Jabot high-neck blouses of Georgette crepe, buttoned in back (sketched), \$7.50.

10 styles of heavy crepe de Chine blouses, \$5.75.

Filene's—mail orders filled—5th floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

# APPROPRIATION BILL DEBATED IN CONGRESS

Measure Before the House Is Largest Ever Considered in the United States—Is a War Measure for Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress today began debate upon its largest appropriation bill. Representative Fitzgerald of New York, who yesterday reported the bill to the approval of the Appropriations Committee, today began the arguments in its favor before the committee of the whole House. In his opening remarks he hinted that at least \$1,000,000,000 additional may be needed at the outset of the war.

Debate upon the measure was limited to two hours by a unanimous consent agreement and the debate, if it is to be waged at all bitterly, will come upon amendments. The time of debate is being controlled half by Mr. Fitzgerald and half by Representative Cannon, ranking Republican member of the committee.

In the committee's report, submitted by the chairman yesterday when the bill was committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union, an itemized account of the unprecedented budget is provided. It shows that \$1,579,091,006.97 will be used for the military establishment. Of this more than \$230,000,000 will be used for clothing, and more than \$219,000,000 for salaries of the soldiers.

An item of \$609,011,555 will be used for fortifications and other works of defense, while \$432,974 is allotted to the Panama Canal Zone.

The naval establishment will receive a total of \$503,399,673.87. Other appropriations in the bill are for the Bureau of Efficiency, Civil Service Commission, Treasury Department, War and Navy buildings, Interior Department, Department of Commerce, and an incidental \$1000 for stationery in the House.

## Budget System Plans

Joint Commission to Work Out Details Proposed in Senate Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Establishment of a joint commission of Congress to develop a plan for a budget system for dealing with appropriation bills in Congress, is proposed in a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Kenyon of Iowa. It is proposed to appropriate \$25,000 for the expenses of the commission, which is required to report a plan before Jan. 1. The membership of the commission would comprise the Secretary of the Treasury and two other officials of the executive government, chosen by the President, as well as three members of the Senate and three of the House.

## Revenue Bill Report

House Ways and Means Committee to Discuss Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Beginning its first real contest over the Revenue Bill today, the full Ways and Means Committee of the House assembled to hear the report of a subcommittee which has been attempting to expedite legislation by drafting in tentative form a revenue measure, to be presented to the full committee. As the measure was placed before the committee, it was the intention of the chairman to bring the matter to issue late today or at least during tomorrow, but whether this can be accomplished is a matter of doubt.

## War Legislation

Various Measures to Be Disposed of in House of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In order of decreasing importance the war legislation next to be disposed of by the House includes:

The \$1,800,000,000 tax bill, the foodstuffs program, the ships program, the problem of transportation, the War Appropriation Bill, the Espionage Bill and rivers and harbors improvement measures.

The Appropriation Bill was taken

up today and the Espionage Bill is hanging fire, having been debated yesterday.

The Army "selection" measure is not yet entirely disposed of, but as a matter of legislation, it is considered out of the way. A similar bill providing for increasing the naval establishment will not bring about any great struggle in the House.

The bills concerning foodstuffs and means for getting them to the allies of the United States in Europe are coming to be considered the most important before Congress, for upon the world's food supply hangs the result of the war, it is now freely admitted. It is understood that the present session of Congress will be brought to a close at or about June 1.

## GERMAN EDITOR PRAISES POLICY OF UNITED STATES

Charges Germany With Misleading President Wilson While Multiplying U-Boats

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)

Maximilian Harden, the German publicist, publishes in the latest issue of Die Zukunft another frank article, exposing to German readers the "shams, pretences and mistakes" of their Government's policy.

The article is devoted to the entry of the United States into the war, which Herr Harden warns the people must be taken most seriously, both from the moral side as a symptom of the weakness of Germany's appeal to the neutral world and the failure of her foreign policy, and because of the physical aspects of the weight which America will ultimately be able to throw into the scale. In the article he reviews the steps leading to German and American peace proposals, the proclamation of unrestricted submarine war and the American declaration of a state of war, and declares that Germany's peace overtures were put forward only as a bridge over which Germany could pass to relentless submarine warfare.

Consistent with his earlier attitude Herr Harden has only words of high praise for President Wilson and his policy, and reviews in various passages a slighting opinion of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, which he did not conceal at the time of Zimmermann's elevation to ministerial rank.

Another article by Herr Harden illuminates in an appeal to Germany to put the interior of her house in order and introduce democratic conditions, which, the writer says, "is the only basis for future peace." Scarcely less noteworthy than his criticism of German diplomacy (but not that of Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States, whose work he praises), is Herr Harden's justification to German readers of

America's attitude during the war and his demolition, for example, of the favorite pan-German arguments that the United States was inspired solely "by" dollar-chasing and looked upon war only as a source for enormous profits from munition supplies.

The United States, Herr Harden declares, could have continued to amass unmeasured riches, not from munition contracts, from which only a minute part of its income was derived, but as a world's source of supply. Instead, he adds, the United States chose for an ideal to reject a continuation of its profitable neutrality and to load itself with a burden of expenses which no other country could safely bear. Those who would profit, Herr Harden tells his readers, can be sought nearer home, in the ranks of those wanting to retain Belgium, the Briey iron district, Courland and Livonia.

Herr Harden condemns the limitations of the peace offer of the Central Powers, whose purpose was, he says, to pave the way for a declaration of submarine war and the rejection of President Wilson's offer of mediation, and the German official efforts to deceive and mislead the President regarding the coming submarine campaign.

A rupture of relations was inevitable from President Wilson's notes the moment this was proclaimed, but Herr Harden believes that it might have been limited to this and armed neutrality if it had not been for the overtures looking to an alliance with Mexico and Japan, upon which he lavishes all the language of ridicule and contempt. He laments that this did not lead to the fall of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Zimmermann, which President Wilson may perhaps have expected when the publication occurred.

Coming to the lessons for the Germans, Herr Harden declares that the impotence of the Reichstag is not due to the weakness of the German Constitution or franchise, but to the deliberate choice of members, who refuse to use their control of credits to force accountability, and who are therefore co-responsible for any guilt in the origin of the war and any misfortune in its endings.

"What is now needed," he continues, "is not long whimpers for peace, not the crazy peace missions of Scheidemann, Erzberger and other amateur diplomats, but a bold attempt to recognize again the plain truths of the situation and restore freedom of criticism and decision."

## HOSPITAL SHIP STATEMENT DENIED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Berlin semi-official telegram concerning the British Admiralty statement on the sinking of the Donegal and Lanfranc alleges British misuse of hospital ships and inconsistencies in

connection with the withdrawal and repainting of hospital ships previously marked with the Red Cross. The instance of the British seizure of the Ophelia is also cited as justification for German submarines sinking British hospital vessels.

In refutation of these statements Reuter's Agency has been supplied with certain observations where a contrast is drawn between the British procedure in connection with the Ophelia and German U-boat methods. An explanation is also given concerning the repainting of hospital ships and pointing out, in conclusion, that the German contentions are based on falsehoods, while every distortion of fact is used to evade the point at issue.

## RUSSIA ADOPTS NEW PLAN FOR ARMY QUESTIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—Yesterday the concluding sitting of the Congress of Armies on the Western Front was held. As a result of the congress deliberations, soldiers will recover their complete personal liberty when off duty and also in the barracks. The congress has also abolished the military salute, as well as the granting of special privileges to certain classes of soldiers.

General Gourko, who commands on the western front and who has acted as chief of the general staff in General Alexieff's absence, addressed the delegates and was loudly cheered. The general's speech was directed to encouraging the soldiers to their maximum effort and he also explained to them the progress of the battle in France.

M. Gutchkoff has directed each Army corps regiment and company to elect its committee for taking in hand the maintenance of discipline, settlement of disputes between officers and soldiers, including the taking of reasonable measures against unreasonable misuse of power by officers and control of the food supplies. These committees will also take preliminary steps in connection with the election of the constituent assembly for settlement of disputes between soldiers. The latter are called upon in the same order to elect special tribunals.

M. Lenin, communist, from his headquarters in the Ballet Dancers Palace, continues to deliver incendiary speeches which appear to irritate the Labor people more than any. The Workmen's and Soldiers Committee are endeavoring to act on the rule of freedom of speech of all, but in the Duma on Sunday many Labor speakers vehemently demanded his suppression. The feeling against him is such that he is in some personal danger, and the Bourse Gazette has issued a warning that any attempt against him would dishonor free Russia.



# GOODRICH SILVERTOWN

CORD TIRES

## Different to the Core



UTSIDE and INSIDE Goodrich tires differ from other tires.

Mark the outside difference in the smart trim lines of their graceful extra size.

Behold the inside difference in that bared section of the rubber saturated, two-ply cable-cord body of a Silvertown tire.

## The inside on Tires

UNDER THE SKIN there are but THREE tires.

FABRIC, swathed in five to seven plies, THREAD WEB, a five to seven ply MASS OF STRINGS. CABLE CORD, the unique two-ply, rubber-saturated, patent-protected tire body, found ONLY in Silvertown, the original cord tire.

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The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.

AKRON, OHIO

Goodrich also makes the famous fabric tires—Goodrich Black Safety Treads



"Silvertowns make all cars high-grade"

## LAWYERS FILE OBJECTIONS IN THE "SPY" CASE

Some of the Defendants Protest  
Against Going to Trial Jointly  
With David Lamar, the  
"Wolf of Wall Street"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After a final spectacular verbal battle for delay, the trial of Capt. Franz von Rintelen, German naval officer and American indicted with him on conspiracy charges, started today in Federal Judge Cushman's court.

Before the jury was completed, attorneys for Frank Buchanan and Robert Fowler, former congressman, and former Ohio Attorney-General Monette and others of the eight defendants, filed protests against going to trial jointly with David Lamar, the "Wolf of Wall Street," an Atlanta Federal prison inmate.

The questions asked by counsel for both sides as to possible prejudice held by prospective jurors on a large variety of subjects entailed lengthy examination of each talesman and the exhaustion of the panel of 75 summoned. The use of a panel from another department of the Federal Court was necessary to complete the jury.

## GOVERNOR HEARS CITIZENS PLEAD FOR PROHIBITION

(Continued from page one)

of intoxicants, particularly in Russia where prohibition had been most extensive.

As for himself, Dr. Lawrence said he had not indorsed prohibition before because he had been skeptical of its enforcement, particularly in large industrial centers; but there was no question now of enforcement; public sentiment was back of the authorities in the presence of the enemy across the water. He favored war prohibition for four reasons.

It would effect a saving in grain now used in the manufacture of intoxicants; it would permit all men now employed in the liquor traffic to be used in some profitable work; there would be a saving in the cost of police, maintenance of jails and general law enforcement; many temptations, which he before war had been removed from the restraints of home life, would be removed.

Unlike the difficulties that have presented themselves in England where the liquor traffic is in a measure an established industry, the liquor traffic in the United States, said Bishop Lawrence, had been built up on suffering. There was not the same difficulty before the authorities here.

President-Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard seconded all that Bishop Lawrence had said. He, too, had not favored prohibition because he doubted its enforcement. Now there is an opportunity to enforce prohibition by martial law. It is a good time to experiment as to the value of prohibition. The social evil, too, he said, the greatest sap of efficiency in the army, contracted in the brothels where liquor is sold, would be ameliorated.

Experiences on the Mexican border had proved that all officers cannot be counted on to suppress the saloon and the brothel.

Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard stated that the winter wheat crop came through very badly and was about 50 per cent of normal. He said that if the spring crop came through as badly we would see bread riots in Boston next winter. He said if public opinion is not strong enough now, it will be when the bread riots come.

Poultry raisers cannot afford to buy grain for their stock, he said, and consequently are selling their hens. He predicted that eggs would be from \$1 to \$1.50 a dozen if this is not stopped. He said that 7,000,000,000 pounds of grain and molasses are used annually in the manufacture of liquor, and although this is not enough to feed the nation it will go a long way to place up matters.

He admitted that a large number of employees would be thrown out of work but he argued that there would be enough places for them to fill. He proposed that the State Public Safety Committee form a subcommittee to take charge of finding employment for these men, and further proposed that they could be used in the munition factories and on the farms. He said that these last named industries could not find enough employees unless some other industries are called upon to sacrifice their men.

Mad. Henry Lee Higginson told of the evil effects of rum on the soldiers in the Civil War. A paper which had been prepared by a competent authority regarding the ill effects of liquor on the Northern Army had been suppressed because of its terrible revelations, he said. "A soldier must be able to do all that he is capable of doing, or he is a nuisance in the Army," said Major Higginson. "There is no doubt of the good that can be accomplished by war prohibition. The country needs the best conditions possible for preparing for the war. We ought to have war prohibition. Let's try it."

John F. Moore, member of the Finance Commission and president of the Associated Charities of Boston, wished to call attention to the public sentiment behind the war prohibition movement. He was present at the Tremont Temple rally Sunday afternoon, when 250 people stood in the aisles and more than 500 were unable to obtain admission. Public opinion, Mr. Moore

said, was prepared to support prohibition as never before.

As for the good that would be accomplished, Mr. Moore pointed out that there were 86 saloons within half a mile of the Charlestown Navy Yard to take a single instance. How much more could be accomplished in enlisting and training sailors if these saloons were eliminated, he said.

The Rev. A. P. Record of Springfield spoke in like vein. He said that over 100,000 young men would soon be encamped near Springfield in the large training camp which is to be established there. A committee, headed by the Mayor of Springfield, had already considered ways and means of eliminating the evils of the saloon and brothels of the neighborhood. They had come to the conclusion that the proper way was nation-wide prohibition. A list of leading citizens of Springfield for whom the Rev. Mr. Record was authorized to speak, was read.

J. Randolph Coolidge Jr. would not say that there are no arguments on the other side of the question, but he felt that public safety, public health, and morals justified war prohibition. He also felt that individuals and the interests concerned might well make whatever sacrifice is necessary inasmuch as the personal rights of the many must be abridged because of the war.

The Rev. A. A. Wheelock, chaplain of the State Grange, presented resolutions from nearly 100 of the 300 local granges in Massachusetts, stating that many of them had not yet taken action. He had not received a single adverse action in any of the granges and he asserted that the granges throughout the State were practically unanimous on the question of prohibition as a war measure.

Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, superintendent of the Reformatory for Women at Sherborn, quoted statistics showing that alcoholic liquors were responsible for many of the inmates. She also declared that, while she would freely give her son for the cause of the country, she would not hold the State guilty if he came home afflicted with any of the results associated with the use of liquor. She urged Nation-wide prohibition during the term of the war.

Mrs. Philip Saltonstall stated that she had come to represent her husband, who could not be present, and that she had been authorized to present the names of several others who favored war prohibition. Among them were General Stephen M. Weld, George C. Lee and George Mayor Lee.

The only opposing voice came from Andrew C. Hughes, president of the International Coopers Union. He said that his concerns manufactured containers for the transportation of liquor, that there are such concerns located in 26 states of the Union, and that they should be granted just compensation before any such measure is adopted.

He was opposed to sweeping away the rights of these concerns with one sweep of the pen. Capital invested in this industry in Massachusetts is about \$1,250,000, he said, while there are 23 breweries, with a capital of approximately \$23,000,000. He stated that his business is as legitimate as any other in the State.

In closing Mr. Hughes said that he had offered to the authorities at Washington the services of the coopers of the country for the manufacture of iron-bound heavy oak casks to be used in buoying mines in coast defense. Applause greeted this remark. The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham remarked that all carpenters and coopers could well be employed in keeping things afloat on the ocean during the war period.

Among the citizens who favor war prohibition and who were invited to join the delegation to meet the Governor today, but who found it impossible to attend were the following: Charles Sumner Bird, H. N. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Meade, Robert Treat Paine, Harold Peabody, Dr. Francis E. Clark, United Society of Christian Endeavor, Galen L. Stone, F. P. Trussell, W. W. McClaren, Arthur H. Holcombe, E. O. Sutton, David R. Dewey.

Messages were sent by the absentees as follows: Mr. Bird: "I am in favor of prohibition not only as a war measure but also as a peace measure. I would like to cut off the face of the earth for practically all purposes. I cannot, however, appear at the hearing because I have an engagement."

Robert Treat Paine: "I favor war prohibition. I also favor 'down glasses' for the war as a voluntary measure until we get prohibition."

Harold Peabody: "I thoroughly believe in prohibition as a relief measure for the conservation of men and food during the period of the war. In fact, I feel so strongly on the subject that I have asked some of my friends to give up drink of any kind for the period of the war."

Galen L. Stone: "I am very glad for you to say through this letter to His Excellency that I favor the measure in a most earnest and determined way."

F. P. Trussell of Hamilton: "I am expressing the earnest desire of a great number of people of Hamilton when I say we are very anxious for national prohibition."

Rev. M. Ham of Reading telephoned that he would not be able to attend, but he is in hearty sympathy with the endeavor and in favor of war prohibition.

W. W. McClaren telegraphed from Williamstown: "Regret inability to join delegation today. Heartily favor proposed action by Governor and General Court."

Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard University: "I beg to state that I advocate State prohibition during the war and would gladly join the delegation were I not prevented by another engagement."

E. O. Sutton of Springfield: "I regret I may not be in Boston tomorrow as I have planned to be in New York but I am heartily in sympathy with the efforts of the committee and sin-

cerely hope its plans may meet with success."

David R. Dewey: "I regret that I am unable to be one of the club to wait upon Governor McCall on Tuesday, May 1, as I have a class engagement at that time. I sincerely approve of the objects of this committee and trust that the influence of this State can be made effective."

Among others present at the hearing were: Robert Luce, Richard H. Dana, Samuel Carr, Robert Gould Shaw 2d, James P. Munroe, Courtenay Guild, Dean George Hodges, the Rev. Dr. Ellwood Worcester, Dr. James J. Putnam, Dr. John W. Elliot, Henry Parkman, Stoughton Bell, George W. Coleman, the Rev. Edward Cummings, James A. Lowell, Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, Dean L. J. Birney, Henry M. Plympton, Frank L. Locke, Edward R. Warren, Allan C. Emery, Frank L. Young, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, president Federated Women's Clubs, Mrs. Birdsall, president Boston City Federation, Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw 2d, Miss Ellen F. Mason and Miss Eugenia B. Frothingham.

## OIL AS FUEL FOR CITY CONSIDERED

About 25 representatives of fuel companies, public service corporations, city departments and professors from M. I. T. and Harvard met in the office of Mayor Curley today to discuss the possibilities of transforming the heating plants of the city from coal-consuming to oil-burning apparatus. On account of the high price of coal the conference was called to study the problems connected with changing the city plants and to arrange for tests to determine what savings, if any, were possible by using oil for heating purposes.

Engineers of the Schoolhouse Department stated that if their department had used oil in 14 buildings last year it would have saved \$8952. Estimated on the probable cost of coal for the coming year the engineers stated that the Schoolhouse Department could save \$44,000 this year if the price of oil remained at present quotations.

It was brought out at the conference that the city heating plants, having been installed at different periods, varied widely in character and that only by a minute study of each plant would it be possible to determine the advisability of changing over the apparatus for oil-burning. During the conference Mayor Curley appointed a committee to test a new damper which may be installed in the city plants as a means of conserving heat.

## TELEPHONE SERVICE HELD UP IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WINNIPEG, Man.—Telephone service was stopped this morning in Winnipeg while operators held a mass meeting to decide whether the Government proposition for 48 hours postponement of a strike which was called for 8 o'clock should be accepted. The telephone commissioner has circulated all subscribers asking for opinion as to whether they will support a concession to the operators' demands at the price of an increase in telephone rates ranging from \$4 to \$6. Delay is asked for while result of plebiscite is obtained. Business offices generally report a stagnation of business. Many firms are practically out of business temporarily through cessation of the telephone service. No attempt is being made yet to provide substitute service.

## DARTMOUTH MAKES PLANS

Plans of Dartmouth College for continuous courses lasting the entire year and divided into quarters so that degrees may be awarded after three full years or four three-quarter years of study, as necessary during the period of war with Germany, were outlined by Ernest M. Hopkins, president of the college, at a reunion of the class of 1915 in Boston last night. President Hopkins said that only 25 students, out of a total enrollment of about 1500, are not members of a reserve or active Army or Navy organization and these are to take up agriculture.

## PLEASANT STREET SERVICE

After listening to a three hours' discussion today on the question of street railway service in Pleasant Street, the Public Service Commission took the matter under advisement and as soon as possible will determine whether or not the Boston Elevated Railway Company shall build approximately 400 feet of track along Pleasant Street to Tremont Street, or whether the people of South Boston shall continue to reach the uptown section in a roundabout way. The hearing was granted by the Public Service Commission in pursuance of Special Act 186, passed by the Legislature last March, authorizing the commission to hold such a hearing.

## FREIGHT INCREASE HEARING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Interstate Commerce Commission issued a statement this morning concerning the freight rate increase hearing, to begin on May 7, in which it says that questions concerning the necessity for the increases asked be answered along lines laid down by the commission. In a series of questions the commission asks about the emergency which exists affecting transportation in such a way as to require relief through increases in net earnings.

## LAWRENCE OPPOSES VENDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LAWRENCE, Mass.—An appeal preliminary to a bill which will be presented to the State Legislature, asking that a statute be enacted to prevent the sale of peanuts, lemonade, tonics and other such refreshments by vendors on Memorial Day, was passed by the Lawrence City Council.

## EFFORT MADE TO PUSH DRAFT BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senate leaders renewed efforts today to place the Draft Bill in the hands of the Conference Committee before night. At least two more days of parliamentary formalities will be necessary before the bill can be placed in President Wilson's hands.

Much depends on Senator La Follette. It was expected he might fight for his amendment, providing for a nation-wide referendum and hold up the vote on repassage. Senator Chamberlain plans to move to table all amendments as soon as the bill is presented for repassage. Such a motion is nondebatable, and, if the Vice-Presi-

dent declares it in order, final disposition will be greatly hastened.

Senate leaders hope that the House will yield in its opposition to the Harding amendment authorizing acceptance of Colonel Roosevelt's offer to raise a division. Pressure is being brought to bear from all parts of the country for agreement to this amendment.

The chief difference between the two houses remains on age limitations. The Senate will instruct its conferees to keep the age limitation at 21 to 27, instead of 21 to 40. Indications are that the minimum limitation will remain unchanged and a compromise around 30 will be effected.

## TRAINING CAMP PAY REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On intimations which have come from the War

Department, belief was expressed in congressional circles that provision for the payment of men in the officers' training camps would be made in the Army Appropriation Bill. The pay, it is said will be \$1200 a year.

## AMERICAN GUILD ELECTS

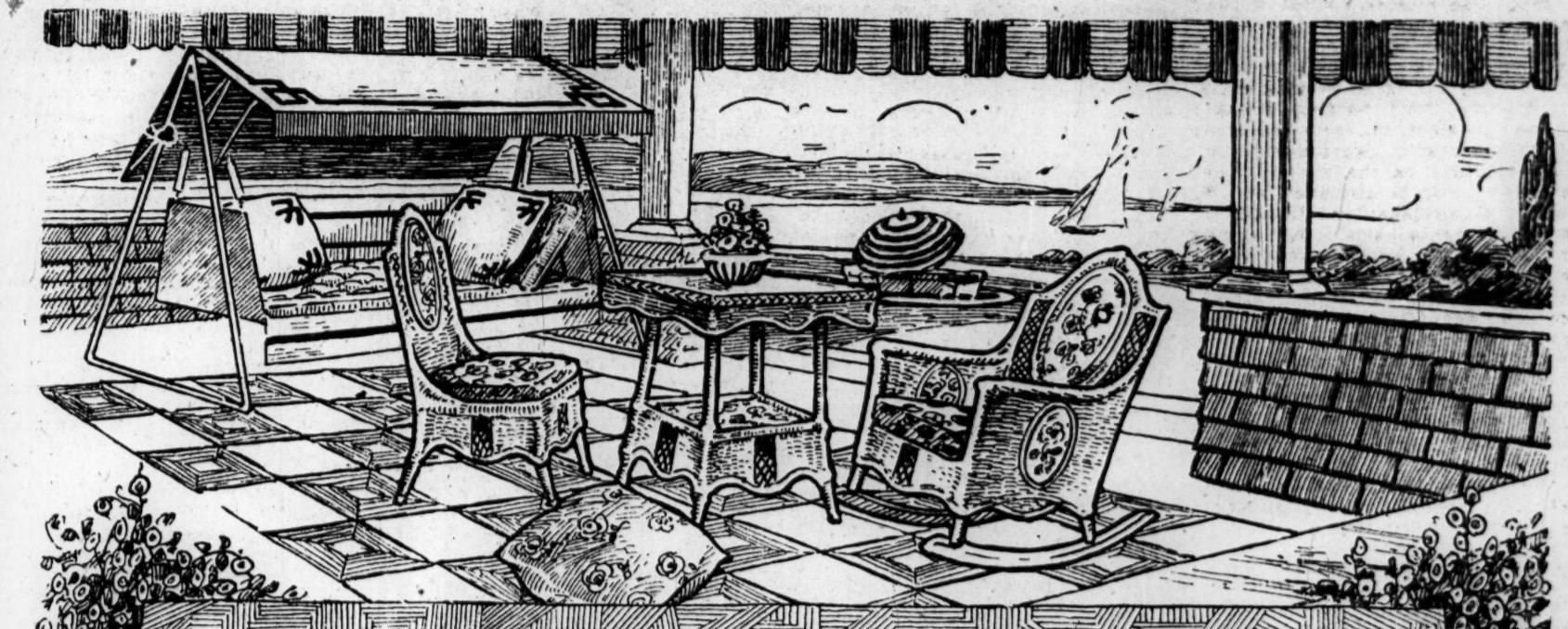
Members of the American Guild of Fretted Instruments, now holding its sixteenth annual convention in Boston, yesterday at the Copley-Plaza Hotel reelected E. F. Goggin of Schenectady, president. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, George C. Krick; secretary and treasurer, Francis Porter of Omaha; directors, Alfred A. Farland of Plainfield, N. J., Zarh M. Bickford of New York, Mrs. L'elia Griffith Bedard of Atlanta, Ga., William B. Evans of New York and George L. Lansing of Boston.

## SCHOOL OPENINGS MAY BE POSTPONED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A proposal that school openings next fall be postponed several weeks to permit girls and boys to work on farms and in food-producing establishments, was made to the House Agriculture Committee today by Secretary Houston.

## VIRGINIA MARINE BARRACKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy department announced today that it will establish a marine barracks at Quantico, Va., south of Washington, on the Potomac. The station will house 20,000 marines. Construction of the barracks will start at once.



## Furniture of Character For the Summer Home

Our Great Furniture Building is given over to an enchanting display of Summer Furniture—just the most beautiful and appropriate suites for every room in the house—and a host of fetching individual pieces, in all the newest approved finishes and exquisite upholsteries, representing the season's best and newest offerings for the Summer Home.

We illustrate and describe only a few of the pieces from the biggest and most unique collection we have ever featured.

## For Outdoors

For spacious grounds and out-of-the-way nooks there is always a place for the rustic piece.



RUSTIC PAGODA—Portable construction, 6 feet square. \$21.00  
CEDAR ARM CHAIR—Rustic and durable. \$3.50  
HICKORY TABLES—36-inch round oiled top. \$7.75  
CEDAR SETTEE—Of attractive red cedar. \$4.50  
RUSTIC FERNERY—44 inches long. \$5.50

## Special Rattan Pieces

RATTAN ARM CHAIRS—Comfortable curved back and deep seat, done in attractive cretonne, stained French walnut. \$18.50  
RATTAN TABLES—Green, brown or natural, 24-inch round top. \$4.50  
WILLOW CHAIRS—LONGUE—Extra high back, choice cretonne cushions. \$35.50  
RATTAN SERVING WAGON—Glass tray top, shelf, stained walnut. \$11.00

HICKORY ARM CHAIRS—Splint seat and back. \$5.00  
IRON LAWN TABLE—Folding round top. \$3.50  
IRON CHAIRS—Spring seats, painted light green. \$4.50  
LAWN UMBRELLAS—Green or brown stripes, nine-foot spread. \$17.50

Of course there are innumerable piazza pieces—in fact, twenty carloads in all—popular priced, including umbrellas in all sizes and patterns, couch hammocks with canopies to match and the very popular enamelled pieces, chairs, lounges, etc., for outdoors.

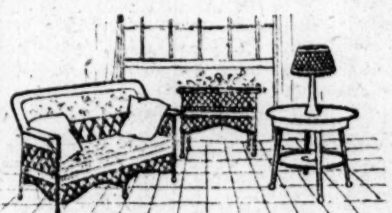
## For the Chamber

Hand Decorated Enamelled Suites and individual pieces are certainly ideal for the bedroom. There is something particularly "summery" about this quaint chamber furniture, so clean looking and fresh. We illustrate a very charming little suite in white enamel with dainty hand painted decorations.

Bureau and glass, \$22.50; Chiffonier, \$32.50; Single or Full-sized bed, \$31.00; Desk, \$22.50; Bedside Table, \$12.00; Chairs, \$6.00; Rocker, \$7.25.

Of course there is a full complement of other bedroom pieces in brown and red mahogany—brown, gray, golden or natural oak.

BEDDING made to your order from sterilized materials, by our expert workmen, affords a luxurious restfulness which is only to be found in the best.



Prices include cushions. Sofa, \$11.00; Arm chair, \$12.00; Arm rocker, \$22.00; Side rocker, \$17.50; Table, \$19.00

## For the Living Room

Our showing in Rattan alone includes more than three hundred pieces, not to mention new creations after the popular Colonial and Windsor styles in open designs and slender frames that add a charming note of simplicity and cleanliness!

The suite shown is done in light baronial outline in black, with cushions in one of our new and effective designs in cretonne.



Side Table, \$7.50 Gate Table, \$7.50  
Mirror, \$22.50 Side Chair, \$13.00  
Arm Chair, \$15.50

## For the Dining Room

The advent of the stylish little modern apartment and Summer bungalows has given inspiration in the creation of a host of designs and combinations in furniture of a distinctly brand new and pleasing type.

We illustrate a Modern Dining Suite for Summer Homes and Bungalows which is very effective as a Breakfast Suite for the Sun Parlor. It is finished in mahogany, with very unusual bamboo turnings.

There are also very dainty little Enamelled Suites with hand decorations that are certain to find the way to any woman's heart.



# Jordan Marsh Company

## MORE THAN 300 LIQUOR SALOONS QUIT BUSINESS

No-License Conditions Go Into Effect Today in Six Massachusetts Cities and Fifteen Towns as Result of Vote

With the closing today of 305 liquor saloons in six Massachusetts cities—Fall River, Fitchburg, Haverhill, Leominster, North Adams and Taunton—and 15 towns, as the result of the no-license vote at the last municipal elections, local authorities in these communities are instituting vigorous measures to maintain the standard set by the people, in not only keeping them "bone dry," but in excluding so far as possible, intoxicated people from the streets.

The new law which permits city officials to refuse to grant so-called "open" express licenses, is expected to aid in the campaign against liquor in Massachusetts, and in addition local authorities have been promised assistance by railroad and street railway companies, several of which have issued orders to refuse transportation to persons under the influence of liquor.

The action of the Boston & Maine railroad in barring such persons from its cars will be of considerable assistance, it is anticipated, to the authorities of North Adams, Fitchburg, Leominster and Haverhill, while street car lines into several of these cities have also promised to keep their cars free of objectionable persons seeking transportation to these cities from licensed communities.

The situation at North Adams is rather difficult owing to the fact that about a dozen saloons remain open in the adjoining towns of Adams, as well as others in several of the towns across the line in New York State. Street railway authorities in Berkshire County have not followed the action of those in the eastern part of the State in barring intoxicated persons from the cars, but it is expected that the company officials will be asked to cooperate in the movement. The Boston & Maine runs through North Adams, while a branch of the Boston & Maine enters the city from the south.

The local authorities in Fitchburg and Leominster expect some benefit from the Boston & Maine order, but trolley lines connect both cities with the licensed towns of Gardner on the west and Sterling on the south and as yet these street car lines have not joined in the movement barring intoxicated persons from their cars.

Haverhill is receiving assistance not only from both railroad and railway lines, but from the action of the city officials in the license city of Lawrence four miles distant, in refusing to issue applications for so-called "open" licenses for inter-urban business. City officials in Haverhill have also refused to issue licenses to applicants living in the city, who it is believed would have established a quick transit to the liquor saloons in Lawrence, the nearest place in which liquor is sold.

Located more than 15 miles from any saloon, the officials of Taunton do not anticipate much difficulty in not only keeping the city "dry" but in keeping intoxicated persons from the cars entering the city from any direction. It is 20 miles to New Bedford, the nearest licensed city in Massachusetts, and 18 miles by trolley to East Providence, R. I., where liquor is sold, and it is believed that these distances will discourage many drinkers.

The city officials of Fall River, where liquor saloons were closed today for the first time in nearly a quarter of a century, are receiving assistance from the officials of the Bay State Street Railway Company, which will endeavor to drive intoxicated persons from its cars, especially those running into Fall River from Tiverton, R. I., 10 miles down Narragansett Bay, and also from New Bedford. It is anticipated that the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad also will issue orders barring such persons from its cars, especially those on its trolley line from Providence and other Rhode Island towns into Fall River. Although the closing of the 305 saloons in Massachusetts will bring about a decrease in the revenues in the six cities and 15 towns of about \$500,000, it is expected that this will be more than made up by the decrease in crime in not only these but in the surrounding communities, and that the tax rates will show reductions during the coming year.

## ALASKA GREETES NEW REPUBLIC OF RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of State has been asked by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska to forward the following resolution to the President of the Duma in Petrograd:

"The territorial Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska, in session assembled, extend the hand of greeting to our nearest sister Republic, Russia.

(Signed) "O. P. HUBBARD, President of the Senate. "LUTHER O. HESS, Speaker of the House."

## PEACEFUL OUTLOOK IN LABOR CIRCLES

Leaders of Boston labor organizations announce that today is the most peaceful May Day in the history of

organized labor and that the outlook for settlement of pending differences never has been more hopeful though several organizations suspend work today, including the 4500 members of the Boston Garment Workers Union, who will hold a mass meeting at Tremont Temple. The Boston Socialist Party will parade at 2 o'clock this afternoon, moving from in front of the Social Union Building, Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street, to Boston Common, where Joseph Cannon of New York City will deliver a May Day address. At a meeting in the Social Union Building later he will deliver a second address. Other speakers will review the situation in Russia and forecast future German conditions.

Most of the differences in Boston and vicinity have either been settled or action postponed pending arbitration. The Market and Commission House Teamsters, Local 631, last night agreed to postpone action on a proposed strike, at the request of the Governor, and will arbitrate the matter. The Building Trades Council of Brockton, a labor organization, has announced that the Master Painters Association has agreed to defer action until today. Brockton laundry workers have agreed to submit their demands to the State Board of Arbitration.

## ESPIONAGE BILL TO COME TO VOTE TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson may be given authority to issue proclamations forbidding the publication of certain classes of information but on the contrary will be held to enforcing prohibitions contained in the espionage bill if changes for which certain members of the House are clamoring, are made part of that measure. Brought up yesterday, the Webb bill, intended to prevent news of value to the enemies of the United States from reaching them, is scheduled to come to a vote today.

Representative Webb, who introduced the bill as chairman of the Judiciary Committee which drafted it, has declared that the President should be trusted with the power to make prohibitions. The bill as it now stands gives him that power. Representatives Mann, Madden, Walsh and several others are vigorously opposed and would have the kinds of information to be prohibited definitely outlined in the bill.

## TWO CHICAGO GRAIN ELEVATORS BURNED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Fire destroyed two grain elevators of the Hale & Edwards Company, which hold approximately 75,000 bushels of oats and wheat, here, causing a loss estimated at \$500,000.

Experts furnished by the insurance companies began an inspection of all Chicago grain elevators, packing plants, mills and warehouses containing foodstuffs, in order to prevent their destruction. They have been commissioned as deputy fire marshals. It is said that numerous attempts had been made to blow up mills and elevators, and that the insurance companies were in possession of much information along this line which had not been made public.

## D. A. R. FOUNDERS MEET

A patriotic pageant, "The Unfoldment of the Flag" was presented yesterday at the meeting of the Massachusetts D. A. R. Founders' Society at the Hotel Brunswick, Miss Gertrude Hudson was the central figure, holding the staff from which was unfurled the American flag and Union Jack. Mrs. Annie Sutherland Dass sang some patriotic verses, written for the occasion by Mrs. Marian Longfellow, to the air of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Miss Clara E. Achard sang the "Marseillaise" and Leland A. Arnold played the national airs of Belgium and Great Britain.

## SPRINGFIELD STRIKE

The strike of 200 inspectors, employed by the recently deposed Russian Government for service at the Westinghouse plant in Springfield, Mass., was brought to the attention of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration by Mayor Stacy of Springfield yesterday afternoon. A representative of the board was immediately dispatched to Springfield to endeavor to bring about a settlement. Determination of the status of the men with relation to the present Russian Government is an important feature of the situation.

## JOSEPH LEE PROTESTS

Protesting against the action of the House Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature in reporting adversely on the bill providing a system of physical education in Massachusetts, Joseph Lee, chairman of the Boston School Committee, issued a statement last night. The bill was presented by a commission consisting of President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College, Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, and Dr. William A. Brooks.

## INDIA'S LOYALTY ASSERTED

India's loyalty to the Entente Nations in the present war was vouched for last night by Rustom Rustomjee, Indian lecturer, during the course of his illustrated talk on "What India is Doing for the Allies," which he gave in Tremont Temple for the benefit of the British Imperial relief fund of New England. He declared that India is doing her duty and that the entire people of India stand behind their armies.

## PORTLAND'S ROSE FESTIVAL

PORTLAND, Ore.—Plans for the Portland Rose Festival, to be held on June 13, 14 and 15 next, are well under way. Special attention will be devoted to keeping the displays and floats of a patriotic nature.

## BOSTON TO PLAN FOR RECEIVING FRENCH MISSION

Distinguished Visitors Probably to Arrive in Latter Part of Next Week When Ceremonies to Be Arranged Will Take Place

Members of the French War Mission probably will visit Boston some time during the latter part of next week as Boston is included in the cities which the United States Department of State has arranged for the representatives of the French Government to visit. It is expected that the party will visit Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Springfield, Ill., Philadelphia, New York and Boston on the tour.

All arrangements are being made by the Department of State and information as to the time and routes to be taken by the party between the different cities will not be revealed. The local committees in charge of entertainments will be given the necessary details and the program in each city also will be announced.

In designating the itinerary it was necessary to decline the invitations of many cities, as far west as the Pacific Coast, on account of the lack of time. The State Department already has announced that the details are complete and no further changes will be possible. It is understood that the members of the French mission desired to visit Valley Forge, but found it impracticable. Their visit to Springfield, Ill., however, will be for the purpose of seeing the city which was so intimately associated with Abraham Lincoln.

Plans are being forwarded in each of the cities for the entertainment of the distinguished guests. On his return from Washington yesterday Governor McCall declared that Massachusetts would arrange for suitable ceremonies in honor of the visitors. The date of their arrival, he said, was uncertain and he added that he could not outline the nature of the entertainment at present. The Boston Committee on Public Safety will meet tomorrow to arrange the city's plans for the reception of the mission, which, according to Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, will arrive in Boston in the morning and remain until the evening of the second day.

In the party will be René Viviani, former Premier of France; Marshal Joffre and his staff headed by Col. Jean Fabry; Admiral Chocheprat of the French Navy and the Marquis de Chambrun, descendant of Lafayette.

## Started by Frenchman

Nucleus of Boston Public Library the Gift of Alexandre Vattemare

In connection with the proposed visit of the French mission to Boston the trustee of the Boston Public Library, in a letter to Mayor Curley, called attention to the fact that the original proposal for the establishment of a public library in Boston was made by a Frenchman, Alexandre Vattemare, in 1842.

From the proposal for the combination of the various private libraries in the city into a municipal institution for the benefit of all the inhabitants has developed the present Boston Public Library with its central building, 30 branches and reading rooms, and 1,139,632 volumes.

During a visit to Boston in 1839, M. Vattemare devoted time and energy, in addresses at public meetings and by urgent solicitation of the mayor of Boston, in behalf of the amalgamation of the private libraries then existing in Boston, under the direction of the city, for the use and benefit of all the residents.

To promote the establishment of the library M. Vattemare transmitted as a gift from the city of Paris, in the name of the Minister of Public Instruction of France, a collection of important volumes relating to the internal affairs, local government, history and statistics of the city of Paris, and in so doing he said:

"The cities of Boston and Paris are now connected by so many ties, not only of ancient friendship, but of constantly increasing social and business relations, that I am most happy in being, in the present instance, the honored instrument of that mutual exchange of public acts and courtesy and beneficence by which France hopes to be able to cement more strongly the kind and happy relationship, which has ever existed between her and the United States of America."

In response the Boston City Council secured a reciprocal gift of similar character, by the voluntary and individual contributions of citizens, which was sent to France, and in transmitting this gift said:

"The rare and valuable works received from Paris are the nucleus around which we earnestly hope a new and popular institution will arise, which shall open its doors to the public."

In acknowledging personally the gift received through M. Vattemare, Mayor John P. Bigelow stated: "They are treasured, not only as gift of an illustrious people, but as the basis, and no insignificant portion, of a free municipal library which we are taking active measures to establish."

In 1842 M. Vattemare made his concrete proposal for the establishment of a public library. The 50 volumes received from Paris had been deposited in the City Hall and became the nucleus for the establishment of the first large library free to all to be opened by a municipal authority, and thus stands at the head of the public library movement now world-wide.

M. Vattemare said that his library

system was "designed to give the intellectual treasures of the cultivated world the same dissemination and equalization which commerce has already given to its material ones," and he predicted the outcome to be "the establishment in every quarter of the world of free libraries and museums, ever open to the use of the people."

At a public meeting held on April 24, 1842, in the room of the Mercantile Library Association, M. Vattemare explained his system fully and in the resolutions adopted by representative Boston citizens this prophecy was made: "The adoption of M. Vattemare's system of national interchange will tend to remove national and sectional prejudices, and will promote the cause of peace, by uniting all nations in intellectual brotherhood."

In calling your attention to these historic facts at this time," says the letter to the Mayor, "the trustees respectfully suggest to your honor the appropriateness of extending to the distinguished visitors a special invitation to visit the Boston Public Library and inspect its treasures of books and art, that they may be impressed by the wonderful results of the brilliant idea borne in the brain of the famous Vattemare, and that the thanks of the city of Boston be conveyed to the French Government, through their representatives, for the supreme manifestation of brotherhood manifested in the splendid proposition presented to the city in 1842 by Alexandre Vattemare."

## LYNN SHOE MEN ISSUE STATEMENT

LYNN, Mass.—Conditions under which it was stated shoe manufacturing can be successfully resumed in Lynn were announced in a statement issued by the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association today. This is the first official word from the manufacturers since work was suspended two weeks ago in about 20 Lynn factories. The statement says:

"All shoe workers should be organized in one union, under one responsible head, with whom the manufacturers can make a long term arbitration agreement, which will be fair to both sides and also binding. The price list should be arranged to permit competition with outside cities, producing a similar grade of women's shoes. The adjustment of all disputes and factory conditions should be made by the State Board of Arbitration."

Labor union leaders today, while declining to comment on the declaration, said that a "one-union organization" of all shoe workers in Lynn was not a practical recommendation, as there are about 25,000 shoe employees in this city.

## CHILEAN-GERMAN TREATY CHARGED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Germany and Chile negotiated a secret treaty guaranteeing Germany a foothold in South America in 1913, when Prince Henry of Prussia visited Chile, according to an article published in Revista by Jose Molins. Molins declared Chile was powerless to sympathize with the United States or with Brazil because of this pact.

According to Revista's article, the secret agreement between Chile and Germany guaranteed Germany influence in South America, "regardless of future developments." In return Chile was pledged German aid in maintaining her supremacy in western South America, including an ambitious plan for Chile ultimately to seize Patagonia from Argentina.

"Chile is powerless to express her views with the United States, lest Germany reveal this treaty," declared the writer in conclusion.

## CHICAGO STRIKES CUT BREAD SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The big bakeries of Chicago were closed Sunday and a good many Chicago people went without their usual supply of bread when the union bakers went on strike. A strike of bakery wagon drivers appears impending. Employers are said to be willing to grant the advanced wages asked, but refuse to change shop conditions. Meanwhile small bakeries are pushing to the utmost to fill the demand.

## BATTLE CRUISER LEXINGTON

QUINCY, Mass.—Word was received from the United States Navy Department this morning by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, that the battle cruiser to be built at the Fore River yards will be the Lexington instead of the Constitution. The reason given for the change is that the Constitution will be the flagship and will be constructed by a United States navy yard. The cruisers are both of the same general type.

## FLOUR SPECULATORS CURBED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Milling companies here announced that hereafter a margin of \$5 will be asked on every barrel of flour purchased for future delivery. The action was taken with a view to curbing speculation in flour and also affording greater protection to millers. Heavy buying by speculators for future delivery was held responsible for the unsettled flour market.

## INDIAN CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Carter of Oklahoma has introduced into the House a bill to organize 10 or more regiments of Indian cavalry to be known as the North American Indian Cavalry. Similar legislation was recently asked by Senator Penrose in the Senate.

## GEN. EDWARDS HAS CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR

Commander of the Department of the Northeast Takes Up His Duties by Paying Visits to Civil and Naval Officials

Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., began his command of the new Northeastern Department of the United States Army today by paying a round of calls with officers of his staff on Governor McCall at the State House, Capt. William R. Rush at the Charlestown Navy Yard and Mayor Curley at the Boston City Hall. General Edwards, following his interview with the Governor, declined to make and comment except to say, "I am delighted with my reception in Boston. I think the people here appreciate the gravity of the present situation better than people do in many localities."

Accompanying General Edwards were the following members of his staff: Lieut.-Col. B. Frank Cheatham, quartermaster-general; Col. Beaumont B. Buck, National Guard officer; and Col. Charles L. Phillips, Coast Artillery district commander. Colonel Phillips was attended by his chief of staff Maj. Thomas G. Ashburn of Ft. Banks. Acting Adj.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser was present at the conference at the State House.

General Edwards assumed command of the Northeastern Department at daylight today. At present temporary headquarters for the department are located at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, but permanent headquarters will be selected soon. Floor space of about 15,000 square feet is needed. General Edwards is planning to make a tour of New England, his new command, as soon as time permits, and that time he will call on the governors of the various New England states.

The visit to the navy yard was in return for one paid by Captain Rush and his officers on General Edwards at the Copley-Plaza yesterday and is part of the mutual interchange of courtesies that one commanding officer pays another. General Edwards and Captain Rush discussed ways in which the Army and Navy can cooperate in New England.

Mayor Curley and General Edwards conferred for about one hour at City Hall. In addition to members of General Edwards' staff there were present Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, and Dr. Harvey W. Cushing, head of Base Hospital No. 5. Mayor Curley presented each of his guests with a scarf pin bearing a replica of the President's flag.

## Potato Growing Sought

Gardeners Urged to Raise Crops That Can Be Stored for Winter

Massachusetts war gardeners are being urged to grow food products that can be stored for winter use rather than vegetables that have to be eaten when picked. The idea of the present campaign for two potatoes where none grew before is that there may be plenty of foodstuffs on hand next winter and spring not only for use in the United States but for export to England, France, Belgium and others of the Allied nations.

Potatoes are mentioned particularly as a good crop to grow because the present price of potatoes makes it easy to show amateur gardeners where there is a profit in growing them. The best quality of seed potatoes can be secured now for approximately \$3.25 a bushel, and figures compiled by the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture show that one bushel of seed potatoes under ordinary conditions produces 20 bushels of product.

Beans are easier to raise than potatoes, and poorer land can be used. Some practical farmers have asked if a concentration on raising a few crops like potatoes and beans will not cause the prices of these products to go down next winter and so to a considerable extent nullify the efforts of the growers. This question has been studied carefully by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and opinions have been received from many experts and business men who sell seeds, and the committee has been convinced that prices for any sort of food will be higher next winter than they were this.

## Double Flag Raising

Four Thousand Elevated Employees to Celebrate at Dudley Street

Four thousand unformed Elevated employees are to march tomorrow from Grove Hall to the Dudley Street terminal where a double flag raising will be held, one flag being unfurled on the cupola over the terminal building and the other on a pole in the garden plot adjoining the superintendent's office on the Warren Street side of the terminal. Besides the men in uniform, delegations of company officials and young women employees of the road are to be in the procession, together with delegations from various patriotic societies and city and State officials.

The young women in the parade are to be gown in red, white and blue, and Miss May MacPheerson will impersonate Columbia. All the marchers will carry small American flags. Arthur W. Dodge will be chief marshal of the parade, and Joseph L. Webber is to be master of ceremonies.

Speeches at the flag raisings are to be made by Judge Hayden and John E. Gilman, past department State commander of the G. A. R. Master Russell Sherman Maw, son of P. E. Maw, superintendent of the rapid transit lines of the elevated system, and a

decendant of General Sherman, will raise the flag on the cupola of the terminal. The flag in the garden plot will be raised by Miss Elizabeth Cooney.

The parade is to start from Grove Hall at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, and will be headed by a platoon of police and the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G., band. The flags to be raised have been bought with money raised by employees of the Elevated road.

Boston Base Hospital No. 5 has received orders to prepare immediately for service abroad and is today busy making the various necessary arrangements including the enlistment of a number of cooks, waiters, carpenters, electricians and others. Previous to the receipt of these orders it had been expecting to mobilize on Boston Common under canvas. The medical director of the unit is Dr. Harvey W. Cushing.

Instruction in internal combustion engines began today at Franklin Union for a group of 20 aviation mechanics enrolled in the Naval Reserve in the naval district. The class is under the direction of Ralph B. Weaver of Franklin Union who has qualified in the reserve as an instructor at the Squantum Camp.

## Aviation Training School

Work on the buildings at the Naval Aviation School at Squantum is virtually completed, and with the arrival of the four double-control planes expected within a week the school will open for the training of future pilots. Further examination of the tentative list of candidates for training has been going on under the direction of the committee of naval forces of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety, and a new arrangement of the men will be announced before training begins.

The facilities of the school limit the number of men training there to 30 at one time, and it is expected that perhaps 80 men can be trained this summer. The limitations of the school are simply due to the fact that the present plans call for only four planes and three instructors. An instructor can give about seven lessons each day with a pupil riding with him in the plane.

## Franklin Park Garden

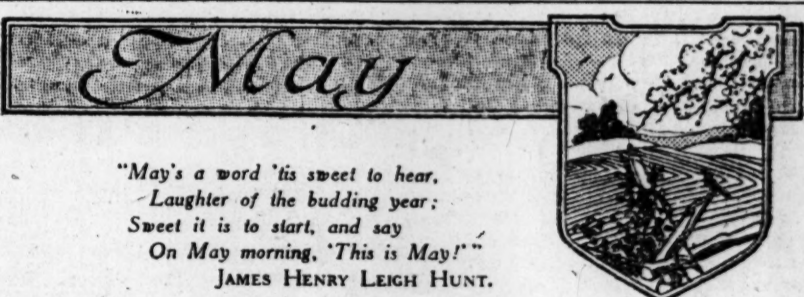
Mayor Curley Turns First Sod of About 20 Acres to Be Planted

Mayor Curley and members of the Boston Park and Recreation Commission assisted this morning in putting the plow to the playstead in Franklin Park near the Zoo, and within a week it is expected to have as fine a war garden started there as exists in Massachusetts. Eight two-horse plows were at work on the plot today after the Mayor had formally pushed the first plow into the soil. A fairly large crowd was on hand to witness the first step in transforming the first 15 or 20 acres in the playstead into a municipal garden.

Park commissioners present were John H. Dillon, Robert S. Peabody and Daniel H. Coakley. Also from the park and recreation department were James B. Shea and H. C. Darling. It is expected that it will take another day to finish plowing the playstead. When the land is ready to be planted, the Mayor and other city officials will be invited to be present and assist in sowing the first seed.

## Recruiting Is Slow

Recruiting today was slow for all branches of the United States service in Boston, except for the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y. A line of men extending out into the street was on hand at 42 Water Street, headquarters for the Plattsburg camp this morning. A preparedness party in eight automobiles under the direction of the New Hampshire Public Safety Committee is now touring that State in an effort to win recruits.



Spring is here! Bud and blossom give promise of the coming harvest. So in the Springtime of regular saving, the first few deposits encourage the really determined saver and assure him of final success.

To the consistent saver, The Merchants Loan and Trust Company Bank of Chicago offers the additional encouragement of the greatest possible security for his savings and the inspiration of service that is helpful and of actual assistance.

THE CHARACTER OF THIS BANK IS REFLECTED IN THE PERSONNEL OF ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FRANK H. ARMSTRONG	EDMUND D. HULBERT	JOHN G. SHELDON
CLARENCE A. BURLEY	CHAUNCEY KEE	ORSON SMITH
HENRY P. CROWELL	CYRUS H. MCCORMICK	ALBERT A. SPRAGUE II
HALE HOLDEN	SEYMOUR MORRIS	HOMER A. STILLWELL
MARVIN HUGHITT	JOHN S. RUSSELL	MOSES J. WENTWORTH
	EDWARD L. RYERSON	

**THE MERCHANTS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY**

112 WEST ADAMS STREET  
Capital and Surplus \$10,000,000

All Savings Deposits made with this Bank on or before Saturday, May 5th will draw 3% interest from May 1st.

## NAVAL GUNNERS MISSING FROM TORPEDOED SHIP

Sinking of Steamer Vacuum May Be First of American Fighting Force to Be Lost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Vacuum Oil Company has received a message confirming the report of the sinking of the steamship Vacuum, and saying that the chief officer and 16 men had been saved and the captain and the others lost. When she left New York March 30 she carried 34 men, 15 of whom were Americans.

The Government got its first official news of the sinking of the American steamer Vacuum today in a cablegram to the State Department. Official announcement from the State Department said:

"A telegram to the Department of State from the American Consul-General at London says that the American vessel Vacuum was destroyed by a submarine. The mate and 17 of the crew, including three gunners, were rescued and landed. These were all in one boat. Other boats with the master, naval lieutenant and the remainder of the crew are still missing."

## GERMANY GUARDS NEWS OF STRIKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A telegram to the Department of State from the Hague, dated April 25, conveys a report, that, for the preceding six days German subjects had not been permitted to leave Germany for Holland. This measure, it is stated, was intended to prevent the spread of information concerning strikes in Germany.

## NEBRASKA DRY LAW GOES INTO EFFECT

LINCOLN, Neb.—Prohibition, decreed by the voters by 30,000 majority last December, became effective today when the amendment to the State Constitution and the bylaw drafted to make the amendment stricter, went into force.

## AUSTRIAN IS RELEASED

The last member of the crew of the Austrian steamer Enry, Giovanni De Pope, to be released by local United States immigration officials was brought to Boston today from Calhoun Island and allowed freedom. He said he was going to Hoboken to join two of his children. The others taken by the Government when the Enry was seized were released some days ago, after receipt of orders from Washington, owing to the fact that there is no actual war between this Nation and Austria.

## ANTI-SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

A recruiting campaign in connection with the National Association has been inaugurated by the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association. A man may become a "recruit" without enlisting in the Army or Navy. A woman who enlists her husband in the Home Guard is given credit for securing a "recruit," or if a woman enlists herself in Red Cross work she becomes a recruit herself. A man who is induced to plant a home garden is a "recruit" and is listed as a member of the "home garden army."

## HERRING PRICE ADVANCES

EASTPORT, Me.—The third week of the Maine sardine season finds herring unusually scarce. Only 16 hogheads arrived here yesterday. The Canadian boatmen bid up prices to \$50 a hoghead. The average season's price is \$10 per hoghead. Newly packed sardines are in great demand.

## PAVING WORK IS GOING ON IN 25 BOSTON STREETS

Commission of Public Works Department Says Fully 1000 Men Are Employed Under Various Contracts

Paving operations are underway in 25 Boston thoroughfares. Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of the department of public works, estimates that not less than 1000 men are involved in the work. Bernard A. Doherty is completing the granite block paving on the easterly side of Canal Street. He is opening McKinley Square around the Custom House for concrete laying. The old paving stones in the square are being ripped up. Mr. Doherty also has forces at work in Lincoln and Albany streets.

The Warren Brothers Company is at work in West Broadway between Dorchester Avenue and E Street, South Boston, which is being paved with sheet asphalt on a concrete base. The Central Construction Company is working in Gaffney Street between Commonwealth Avenue and the Boston & Albany railroad; in Epping Street between Washington and Norfolk streets; and in Lithgow Street, from Talbot Avenue to Wainwright streets.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company has a force of men in Beach Street between Harrison and Atlantic avenues putting in granite blocks on concrete bases between their rails. Of course this work is grouted and the paving the Elevated is doing is exceptionally smooth.

Bituminous macadam paving is being laid by the DeMatteo paving concern in Cornhill, Vista, Patten and Hill Top streets.

James Doherty is paving Armory Street from Center to Bragdon, in Roxbury with grouted granite block on concrete base.

The paving division of the Department of Public Works is putting in bituminous macadam pavements in Columbia Road at Edward Everett Square; Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown; Caledonian Avenue in Westbury; Huntington Avenue, from Longwood Avenue to Conant Street, Roxbury; St. James Avenue, Berkeley to Clarendon streets; and Clarendon Street, Boylston to St. James Avenue. Charles River Avenue in Charlestown is being repaved with macadam. The city paving force is relaying vitrified brick paving in Hancock Street, Dorchester, and granite block in Dorchester Avenue at the Federal Street Bridge.

An artificial sidewalk is being made in Norfolk Avenue in Roxbury between Shifley Street and Burrell Street. The sidewalk is being constructed on the west side of the thoroughfare.

## SALE OF FIREWORKS MAY BE PROHIBITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Retail sale of fireworks for the Fourth of July will be prohibited in this city and the advisability of suspending manufacture of fireworks in this city during the war is being considered. There are four fireworks factories in Greater New York.

Fireworks Sales Stopped  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Mayor Smith has issued a proclamation prohibiting the sale of fireworks in Philadelphia. The proclamation contained an order for the arrest of all persons discharging a firearm of any sort within the city limits.

"FATHER BLACK" CASES ENDED  
GALVESTON, Tex.—An instructed verdict of not guilty was given in the District Court in the case of George Pler, accused of killing William Black, an anti-Roman Catholic lecturer, at Marshall, Tex., in February, 1915. This is the last of the so-called "Father Black" cases. Recently a similar case against George Ryan was dismissed on motion of the State, but the defense appealed, stating it wanted a trial and verdict. John Copeland was acquitted last autumn.

BROOKLINE GIRL SCOUTS  
Following the organization yesterday of a Brookline Council of Women, a movement to organize troops of Girl Scouts in Brookline was inaugurated. There is already one troop of Girl Scouts in Brookline. The council will take steps to organize as many other troops as there are girls enough interested to join. A scout leaders' class, in which candidates for these positions will receive instruction in their prospective duties, will be organized and meet at the Municipal Gymnasium on Friday.

NEW YORK CAFE CLOSING  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—By order of Mayor Mitchell, beginning today the cafes of Broadway and of other parts of the city will close at 1 a. m. for the period of the war.

This order, in which New York follows Paris, Berlin and London, doesn't mean that nobody can eat after 1 a. m. or even dance if he feels like it. The edict of the Mayor revokes only the all-night licenses which permit the sale of liquor after that hour.

SIMMONS COLLEGE  
May baskets were hung in the dormitories at Simmons College at 4 a. m. today following a time-honored custom. The sophomores hang baskets for the seniors and the freshmen for the juniors. Miss Rae Funsterwald of Detroit, Mich., has been appointed chairman of the junior welcoming committee for the freshmen next year.

## CENSORSHIP IS PLACED UPON WIRE MESSAGES

United States Takes Charge of All Cablegrams and of Wire Communications With Mexico

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Government has placed a censorship upon cables, telegraphs and telephones, applying the cable prohibitions to all lines, but operating against telegraphs and telephones only along the Mexican border. President Wilson ordered the censorship in the following proclamation:

"Whereas the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government makes it essential to the public safety that no communication of a character which would aid the enemy or its allies shall be had.

"Therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me under the Constitution and by the joint resolution passed by Congress on April 6, 1917, declaring the existence of a state of war, it is ordered that all companies, or other persons, owning, controlling or operating telegraph and telephone lines or submarine cables are hereby prohibited from transmitting messages to points without the United States and from delivering messages received from such points, except those permitted under rules and regulations to be established by the Secretary of War for telegraph and telephone lines, and by the Secretary of the Navy for submarine cables.

"To these departments, respectively, is delegated the duty of preparing and enforcing rules and regulations under this order to accomplish the purpose mentioned. This order shall take effect from date.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

## MIDDLETON COUNCIL WELCOMES ALLIANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has received, through the Embassy in London, a copy of the resolution, passed by the town council of Middleton, Lancashire, on March 4:

"That this council gratefully welcomes President Wilson's stirring address to the American Congress, advising the declaration of war against Germany, and urging immediate steps to exert all the power to employ all the resources of the United States to defeat the German Government and end the war, and sincerely trusts that Congress will immediately act on such advice and join the Powers now fighting for the vindication of justice, liberty, humanity and security for the peaceful development of all free nations."

## COMMITTEE NAMED ON SEED SITUATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Committee on Seed Stocks has been appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to secure full information in regard to the available supplies of seed for staple food crops and to devise methods of meeting shortages in particular regions.

The committee will inventory and ascertain the amount and price of the seeds available and will consider questions relating to the growing and distribution of seed stocks. Among the crops with which the committee will work are corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, flax, beans, peas, soy beans, kafir corn and sorghum.

## HARVARD IS URGED TO AID PROHIBITION

An open stand for national prohibition as a war measure by Harvard College and the Crimson, the undergraduate daily, is urged by Charles P. Reynolds '18 in a letter to the Crimson in which he calls upon the undergraduates and the university authorities to favor national prohibition to promote efficiency of output and conservation of food.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

A recruiting tent with the sign "Just Join" on the campus at Radcliffe College yesterday caused a great deal of discussion as to whether Radcliffe was recruiting men or girls for military duty, until it was found out that members were being signed up for a hike tomorrow. Officers of the Radcliffe Glee Club for next year are Misses Beatrice Jones of Cambridge, manager; Margaret Shortall of Chicago, Ill. leader, and Esther Wood of Waltham, librarian. Next year's officers of the athletic association are Misses Eleanor Lee of Brookline, president; Violet Ramsdell of Brighton, vice-president; Virginia Frost of Dorchester, secretary; Margaret Kent of Lansdown, Pa., treasurer, and Josephine Bradley of Dover, N. H., tennis chairman. Sargent defeated the freshmen at basketball yesterday by a score of 32 to 16.

## COUNCIL PASSES BUDGET

Boston's appropriation bill amounting to \$24,666,787.50, exclusive of \$285,000 asked for by Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Suffolk County Superior Civil Court, was passed late yesterday afternoon by the Boston City Council. Six councilmen voted for the budget for 1917-18 and none voted nay. Clerk Campbell's budget is held up until the Supreme Court decides whether he must itemize his bill as have all other city and county department heads. The budget passed yesterday authorizes the Mayor to borrow, through bond issues, about \$850,000 for streets, playgrounds and municipal buildings.

## DELEGATES FOR CONVENTION ARE BEING ELECTED

Massachusetts Voters Go to Polls for Selection of the Men Who Will Consider Revision of the Constitution Next Month

Voters of Massachusetts, "the oldest Commonwealth in the New World," today are electing delegates to a State Constitutional Convention to be assembled June 6 for the purpose of considering proposed changes in the State Constitution. It will be the third convention that has assembled to revise the organic law of the Commonwealth since the Constitution was adopted by the people in 1780. The last previous convention was held in 1853.

A tour through Boston precincts showed that the vote was somewhat larger than had been anticipated though by no means heavy. The voters had deposited many thousands of ballots before they went to their work this morning. One thing noticeable was the activity of the party workers in the various wards. They were at the polling places and seeing to it that no citizen fails to learn today that he is expected to vote. The ballot commission estimates that about 60,000 ballots will be cast in Boston, which is about 20,000 more than the number cast at the primaries.

Three hundred and twenty delegates are to be elected today to sit in the Constitutional Convention of 1917. On assembling at the State House the first Wednesday in June, they will elect a presiding officer and other officials of the convention, will determine how they shall proceed to discuss constitutional changes and decide whether to submit to the voters separate amendments or a complete revision of the Constitution en bloc. Whatever changes are proposed will be before the voters on a referendum, probably at the State election in November of this year.

While there has been a demand among a few prominent citizens for radical changes in the form of the State Government, most of the agitation during the campaign leading to today's election has been for certain specific amendments. Among the proposals have been the initiative and referendum, prohibition of alcoholic liquors, equal suffrage, an amendment to prohibit appropriation of public funds for sectarian uses, an executive budget, the "short ballot," biennial election of State officials and biennial sessions of the Legislature. Additional "home rule" for cities and towns, the single tax, more State regulation of industries, social insurance, absentee voting and assumption by the State of certain election expenses, more particularly the cost of printing campaign material for candidates.

Since the constitution was adopted in 1780 44 amendments have been made. The first nine were accepted by the people from 14 proposed amendments submitted by the Constitutional Convention of 1820-21. All the other 35 amendments which have been accepted by the people were submitted by the Legislature. The convention of 1853 submitted a revised constitution which failed of acceptance by a majority of the voters.

The voting today is State-wide, and is nonpartisan. Sixteen delegates to represent the State as a whole, but with no more voting power in the convention than any of the other delegates, are to be chosen from a field of 32; four delegates are to be elected from each of the 16 congressional districts and 240 delegates from the representative districts.

Polls opened in Boston and most of the cities and many of the towns at 6 a. m. and it soon appeared that the voting would be considerably heavier than at the primary election about a month ago. The Boston polls close at 4 p. m., but in many places they will remain open until 8 or 9 p. m. Cambridge will keep its polls open until 8, Everett, Malden and Medford until 8, Brookline until 6, Swampscott until 8, Winthrop until 6, Wellesley until 5 and possibly later.

The result of the voting is expected to be made public much earlier than at the primary election. There are fewer candidates, and greater efforts are being made to collect the voting returns for the usual unofficial report in tomorrow's newspapers.

Some of the candidates for delegates-at-large who favor the initiative and referendum finished their campaign with an automobile tour of Boston last night. Joseph Walker, George W. Anderson, David I. Walsh, Matthew Hale, Sherman Whipple and Arthur D. Hill were among those who spoke at outdoor rallies in East Boston, Charlestown, Roxbury, Dorchester and South Boston.

## Ballot Boxes Distributed

Boston's 223 election precincts were supplied with ballot boxes for the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention promptly this morning. The dispatching of the ballot boxes from the offices of the Board of Election Commissioners on the first floor of City Hall Annex required just one hour and five minutes.

The first boxes were sent away at 4 a. m. to precincts 7 and 8 of Ward 23, West Roxbury. The last went at 5:05 and were dispatched to precincts 9 and 10, Ward 5, the old Ward 8.

The 226 automobiles and hacks which carried out the boxes took at the same time 150,000 ballots and the polling place supplies. Two hundred and fifty policemen helped to carry away the boxes.

## EXPERTS SEE NO DANGER OF LACK OF FOOD GRAINS

Plenty Until Harvest They Insist, and Demand Facilities for Its Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officials of the National Grain Dealers Association, and farmers representing 1,000,000 members of the Farmers' Union, declaring that there is plenty of wheat in the United States to tide over until the new crop comes in, and that a considerable surplus of corn and oats is on hand, have come to Washington to urge the National Defense Council, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Secretary of Agriculture to help move the grain supply. Shortage of freight cars, they declare, is the cause of the seemingly serious grain situation. They will ask Federal action controlling distribution by supplying cars.

A high official of the Grain Dealers' Association said last night that there is without doubt a scarcity of wheat in the country. Equally, without doubt, he declared, there is enough to last until the new crop is available.

## LIMA-INDIANA FIELD PETROLEUM OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In 1916 the output of petroleum in the Lima-Indiana field, which includes the areas of oil production in Northwestern Ohio and in Indiana, amounted to 3,905,003 barrels, according to statistics just compiled under the supervision of J. D. Northrop of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. This quantity is less by 364,588 barrels, or 8½ per cent, than the output in 1915, and shows a continuation of the steady decline in the production of this field since it attained its maximum output in 1904.

The average price received for this oil at the wells was \$1.57 a barrel, a gain of 61 cents, or 65 per cent, compared with the average price in 1915. As a consequence the total market value of the output in 1916 exceeded the value of the larger output in 1915 by \$2,003,041, or 49 per cent.

The stimulus to field activity provided by the more favorable market for oil in 1916 resulted in the completion of 965 new wells in the Lima-Indiana field in that year, compared with 453 in 1915. Of the number completed in 1916 a total of 776 yielded oil, 19 yielded gas only, and 170 were barren of either.

In the Indiana division, which includes all areas of oil production in this State, field activity was distributed over 25 counties, and resulted in the completion of 266 wells, of which 160 produced oil, eight gas only, and 98 were dry. The greater part of the field activity in this division in 1916 was in the southwestern part of the State, only 30 wells having been completed in the eastern or "Trenton" rock area, where drilling is retarded by a scarcity of cheap fuel. In 1916 there were 517 exhausted oil wells in Indiana abandoned.

## INDICTED PAPER MEN HOLD TO PLEAS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The time allowed to the seven men indicted by the Federal grand jury here for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, in conspiring to raise the price of news print paper, to change their pleas of not guilty or to file objections to the proceedings, expired Monday without any of the defendants or their counsel appearing in court. George Gordon Battle, representing the News Manufacturers' Association, announced last night that the issue would be fought out on the indictment.

Bainbridge Colby, the Government prosecutor, said if possible the case would be called late next month or early in June.

## LOAN FOR BELGIUM HAS BEEN REQUESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A loan for Belgium has been requested through the Belgian Minister who called upon Secretary McAdoo Monday. It is likely to be about \$150,000,000. Loans to France and Italy are expected to total about \$250,000,000, but announcement has not yet been made.

## HORTICULTURAL CLUB

Theodore Wirth, superintendent of parks at Minneapolis, was the guest of the Horticultural Club of Boston at a dinner at the Parker House last night. John H. Dillon, superintendent of the Boston Park Department, and Fred Greene, superintendent of the Providence Park Department, were also guests. President John M. Farquhar presided, and about 25 members were present.

## MAINE INDIANS ACT AS ESCORT

EASTPORT, Me.—Five hundred Passamaquoddy Indians, led by Chief Peter Neptune, demonstrated their patriotism Monday by marching six miles from their reservation to this city and escorting a company of Maine infantry from its armory to the train prior to its departure for duty in another section of the State. All male members of the tribe of military age have offered to enlist.

## REPAIRING SEIZED BOATS

MANILA, P. I.—The German Government is making plans to utilize the German steamships seized in the Philippines to relieve insular trade congestion. The North German Lloyd steamer Mark is almost ready to be put into commission, and the work of repairing the others is proceeding.



For you who take pride in the Harmonious Decorations of your home, Mrs. Alice Burrell Irvine, Specialist in Interior Decoration, has written this unusual book

END today for "Shade Craft and Harmonious Decoration." Compare your own home with the beautiful interiors pictured and described in this book. See how—by choosing the right color schemes—by proper groupings—harmonious backgrounds and appropriate furniture, rugs, pictures—you can make your home more attractive.

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With the guidance of this book your home can be made a lovely, comfortable nest for your family. In "Shade Craft and Harmonious Decoration" Mrs. Irvine tells you how to choose wall coverings and draperies that will brighten a dark room and subdue one too glaring—how to take a bit of inexpensive tapestry and do wonders with it in adding a smart touch to a chair or a table-square; how to avoid discords in your melody of color.

## Your Windows—and how to dress them

Your windows are the essential part of your decorative plan. You want shades made of fine muslins, heavy, flexible, opaque, closely woven—of a color to harmonize with your furnishings and of a quality that will look crisp and fresh from the outside. You want shades that will not fade, crack, tear, wrinkle or ravel at the sides. You want shades that hang straight and smooth—beautiful, durable, fine-textured cloth shades on rollers that really roll. And this is what you get when you ask for



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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

NEW COMEDY BY  
BENAVENTE ON  
MADRID STAGE

Author Shown in New Vein.  
Leaving Objective Method for  
Subtle Analysis of Character

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Decidedly the most notable event of the dramatic season in the Spanish capital is that which has just taken place at the Princessa Theater, where, with Margarita Xirgu playing the principal part in a performance which was for her special benefit, and scoring, be it said, a remarkable success—she is acclaimed as the finest actress in Spain—a new comedy by Jacinto Benavente was produced. "El mal que nos hacen."

Before the war occurred to narrow intellectual life and shut it up within territorial limits, the power of Benavente had already become known to the world at large; it is safe to predict that in times to come he will be recognized as one of the greatest of European dramatists.

It would hardly be right to describe him as the successor of Echegaray, because no proper comparison can be made between the two. But one need not hesitate to say that in some respects Benavente is the superior, and in his genius and his quality he is alone in Spain at the present time. He stands for the modern impulse and the modern method, and of his abounding versatility and resource the world has one more example now.

This new drama is quite different in theme and treatment from anything else that he has produced hitherto. It marks a new departure, and a new experiment. So far there have been three stages in the progress of his art. The first took us from "Gente cono-cida" to "Al natural," the second carried us on to that famous comedy, "Los intereses creados," and the third to "La propia estimación." In each of these stages he treated of life and manners from different points of view and last year there was an interesting experiment in "La ciudad alegre y confiada."

But all the plays so far had one feature in common, in that they were largely objective in treatment. They were plays in a varying degree of action and circumstance, studies of man-ners and customs, social and political, the ways of the time and their effect upon the life of the characters intro-duced. The purely character-analysis element was comparatively small.

Here in "El mal que nos hacen" is such a study absolutely. It has little to do with temporary circum-stance or of place; it is a play that would fit New York or London or Paris just as well as it fits Madrid.

And inasmuch as Don Jacinto makes of this new departure at least as great a success as he has done of any of his previous works one marvels at his aptitude and his resource. He seems now to be at the highest point of his strength. Again, he has somewhat changed his usual method of treatment to suit his subject. The new play is more sober than many others from his pen, and he gives less exercise to that biting sarcasm for which much of his work has been so notable. A vein of pathos runs through it. It is deeply human.

It is a drama of characters and pas-sions, of human mistakes and sorrows. The theme is comparatively simple. The chief characters are the man Ger-man, and the woman Valentina, lovers who cast their lives together. Valen-tina is wholeheartedly, purely in love with German. Nothing else matters. German loves her, but, sad for German, he has had an unhappy past. He has been deceived, and now, when full happiness awaits him, he cannot bring himself to believe in it. He has not the smallest cause for distrust of Valen-tina and yet he cannot help distrust-ing her. He loves her, he is good to her and yet he cannot help being suspicious. He fears contin-ually. He watches her, he suspects; and eventually when she realizes the state of things, little by little her own faith is broken down, she too becomes suspicious, she watches, she fears, and in the end what might and should have been a happy domestic scheme collapses, and Valentina seeks con-solation elsewhere. Then, when to late, German realizes what he has lost, such is the sad and simple story, and the work of the dramatist upon it, his subtle analysis of the action of temperament and the play of the opposing mental forces of the two chief characters, is delicate and ex-celent to a high degree.

The curtain rose at quarter to ten, and the play, which did not conclude until half past one in the morning, was received with great enthusiasm.

## LONDON NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England, March 29.—The all-star performance of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" at the Lon-don Coliseum on Friday, March 23, given by the British Women's Hospital in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospi-tals abroad, realized the sum of £2700. A portrait of Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson which had been specially painted and presented by Mr. Ambrose McKevoy was offered for sale by auc-tion by Mr. Charles Hawtree between the prologue and the play, and fetched 500 guineas. The members of the cast included Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson as the Emery, Lady Tree, Miss Winifred Emery, Miss Madge Tither-age, Miss Henrietta Watson, Miss Agnes Thomas, and Miss Gertrude El-lott. Mr. Gerald du Maurier, Mr. Ed-mund Maurice, Mr. Ernest Hendrie, Mr. Ben Webster, and Mr. A. G. Poul-ton. Mr. Norman Forbes was stage manager. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Frederick Cowen and Mr. Landon

Ronald conducted the combined ladies' orchestras of the Stoll Theaters. Mr. W. T. Helmsley painted special scenery. The star cast was an absolutely ideal one, and the performance beyond criticism. Partly through the energy of Miss May Whitty the play will be revived for three weeks starting on Easter Monday, the artists giving their services in many instances, and Mr. Frank Curzon offering free use of the playhouse. The cast will again be headed by Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, and Miss Elliott will once more appear as the Slavey. Miss Winifred Emery will play Mrs. Tompkins again and Mr. Ben Webster the Young Man. Other artists who will appear include Miss Laura Cowie as the Girl, Mr. Wilfred Foster as Harry Larkcom, and Miss Haidee Wright as the Painted Lady.

The reception given to "Wonderful James," the revival of "Gudgeons," at the Garrick on Monday night was entirely favorable. Mr. Herbert Waring gave a masterly performance of James, which is again a masterly conception on the part of the authors, Mr. Louis N. Parker and Captain Mur-ray Carson, of this brilliant adven-turer who is never at a loss and never cornered, but with sheer de-light in his own talent is always ready to play another card to take trick after trick in his game of bluff.

The part of the infatuated wife who can only applaud him in the repeated words, "Oh, James, you are wonder-ful," was played with rare sincerity by Miss Marion Terry, who not only made bricks without straw, but built a character that was almost sym-pathetic, and with the few lines created an outstanding part.

At the Court Theater of March 28, the Théâtre des Allées started their performances of Bisson and Mars' well known comedy, "Les Surprises du Divorce," ably acted by Mme. Fer-mande Depermay, who was supported by M. de Waarfaz, M. Emile Rou-vière, M. F. Marcellac, M. Monbars, and Mme. Claire Morni. "Les Sur-prises du Divorce" was done in Eng-lish at the Court Theater in 1888, adapted by Mr. Sydney Grundy under the title of "Mama." Sir John Hare played the leading part.

As already announced, Mr. Seymour Hicks is giving Sunday night perfor-mances free to soldiers and sailors. His example is now to be followed by Mr. H. B. Irving, who, at the Savoy on April 22, will present "The Belles," playing Matthis with Miss Fay Compton to support him as Annette. The program will include Mr. Neil Lyons' clever sketch, "A Bit of a Lad," to be played by Mr. Gerald du Maurier and Miss Mabel Russell, who have gener-ously offered their services. Mr. du Maurier has also promised to do "A Division of Labor," produced at the Actor's Orphanage fête last summer.

Mr. William Hackett's new revue will be done in due course at the Ambassadors. Mr. Charles Cochran is still busy in completing his arrange-ments, but has already engaged several members of the cast, including Leon Morton, Daisy Burrell, J. M. Campbell, Miles Malleson, Blinnie Hale, Vera Neville, Sheila Hayes and Douglas Furber. The music is being written by Lao Siluso, with Emmett Adams and Fred Sparrow. The lyrics are by Douglas Furber.

LAKE FOREST, ILL.,  
LITTLE THEATER  
MAKES PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

LAKE FOREST, Ill.—"Since its or-ganization in 1915, the Lake Forest Neighborhood Theater has proved, thoroughly," says Prof. Charles C. Mather of Lake Forest College, "that it satisfies the community desire for the expiration of the season-sustaining memberships, a much larger number were issued and accepted by the people of the town than in the previous year. The sustaining mem-berships, at the cost of \$5, guarantee the holder to such a number of pro-grams each year that the cost of ad-mission to each entertainment does not exceed 30 cents."

"Situated as the organization is, in a college town, it relies on the col-lege dramatic club to furnish the local contribution to the year's list of en-tertainments; but plans are now afoot to establish within the college or-ganization, which is an ever-changing body, a permanent corps of actors from the townspeople. That there is ample talent for just this sort of thing was conclusively proved, in the early summer of 1916, when the whole town and college cooperated in a Shakespeare pageant, staged on the wooded college campus. The result was a financial and artistic success."

This year, in addition to the college dramatic contributions, the manage-ment has been able to secure three or four very good lyceum programs. The proximity of Lake Forest to Chicago has made possible a program by the Wisconsin Players, besides providing opportunity of witnessing perfor-mances by other little theater organiza-tions.

An innovation that proved an unex-pected success this year was a pro-gram of one-act plays, all of which had either been written as original or in translation from French and German. The work was done by members of the organization, two original and two translations. In a way, this method will solve the question of high roya-lties, and will also arouse a much greater interest in the work of the organization, as it offers the opportu-nity to those who do not act to do something in an artistic creative man-ner which will actively identify them with the impulse of the Neighborhood Theater.

JOHN DREW PAYS  
TRIBUTE TO HIS  
CRITIC FRIENDS

Famous Actor Takes Occasion in  
Interview to Acknowledge the  
Debt His Profession Owes

Mr. John Drew is graciousness itself to a caller, even to an interviewer. One reason for this may be the fact that he grants very few interviews.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by White

## John Drew as Major Pendennis

Of himself as an artist he has, nat-urally and rightly, a high estimate; of the public's interest in his per-sonality he is skeptical. "Pouf, pouf," he says, modestly dismissing this sub-ject. "I'm just an ordinary man; nothing remarkable about me. I've got on a bit in my career, that's all. Have a chair—that's a better one, have that."

In such fashion Mr. Drew deprecatingly put forward the one com-fortable chair in his dressing room for a representative of The Christian Science Monitor one day during his engagement in "Major Pendennis" at the Hollis Street Theater in Boston, even though there were but a few minutes available for the caller to occupy the chair. Then he proceeded thoroughly to disprove his statement that he was "just an ordinary man."

He did this incidentally to his bustling attempts to be a gracious host, apologizing for the appearance of the room, for his own appearance and for his inability to offer the courtesies he would like. Then came the illuminating remark in the course of an effort to put his guest at his ease by observing that he owed much to the dicta of the critics regarding his work.

"I have been much criticized, first and last, in one way or another," he continued. "I am free to say, though, that the comment I have received has been of benefit to me."

Thus did Mr. Drew frankly acknowl-edge a debt to the reviewers which a lesser light would have ignored. He is evidently not one of the sort of actors who read only the favorable notices of their work.

Neither is he the sort that expects only favorable mention. He went on to speak of some of the more eminent critics of the country whom he knows and likes as men and friends and re-spects as scholars, recalling what a debt the acting profession, as a whole, owes to them. This led him to a lit-tle discussion of the policy of the newspapers which employ this sort of writers, and he waxed commendatory of the literary aims of some of the better papers, those desirous of set-ting forth for their readers something besides the sensation of the hour.

"Some papers, you know," he said, "send a man to review a play because there is no fire or riot to send him to." Mr. Drew might well have contin-ued at this point, adding justifiably vigorous comment on the slight to the actor, who might be presumed to be giving of his artistic best and there-fore to be worthy of at least serious comment in some degree commensu-rate with his attainments. His sense of courtesy prevented him, however, and he contented himself with letting the remark stand unadorned and un-amplified.

At this point the question as to the actor's naturalness arose. "There is an editor friend of mine,"

he said, "who believes in having a dramatic criticism written much in the same manner as he would have any news story put together. I ques-tioned this myself, and he added that it would be effective only if it were superlatively well done. I am not so sure, you know, but what he is right. The public is interested in what hap-pened at a play and how the persons in it behaved, just as it is interested in learning all about a happening in the news. It is in the scholarship back of the telling that the value lies, and in this respect I honor the dramatic critics of the country who

Under the anathema of the Prior he is borne away by the crowd. Marc calls on him the blessing of heaven.

"Le Cloître" is a moral drama which the genius of Verhaeren has rendered in all its poignancy, and it has received the fine interpretation which it deserves from the cast of the Comédie Française. M. Paul Monnet as the Prior, M. de Max as Balthasar, M. Jacques Fenoux as Thomas and M. le Roy as Marc fully maintained the traditions of their great house.

HEADQUARTERS OF  
DRAMA LEAGUE TO  
BE IN WASHINGTON

Seventh Annual Convention Held  
at Pittsburgh Settles Point  
of Policy—Papers Presented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The seventh annual convention of the American Drama League held in this city during the past week has been successful in the number of delegates present, the seriousness and importance of the topics discussed, the fine manifesta-tion of civic spirit at a time of national crisis, and the important de-cisions made respecting the future policy of the league.

A controversy some time pending has been settled as to the future center of administration. Washington, the national capital, has been chosen as a substitute for Chicago. The league has gone unreservedly on record as insisting that its local branches and all amateur producing companies and "little theaters" should give strict attention to the duty of paying roya-lties to playwrights. Multiplication of the latter and a higher grade of artistic work by them is certain to fol-low fair, voluntary treatment of them by managers and by actors. On the other hand the playwrights, so the league says, should encourage fre-quent and widespread use of their work by making reasonable and easy terms with producers.

The presidency of the league for the remainder of this year has been accepted by J. Hammond Reber of Philadelphia, who takes the place of Percival Chubb of St. Louis. The other officers elected are: Vice-presi-dents, Richard Burton, Indianapolis; Frank Chouteau Brown, Boston; Archibald Henderson, Chapel Hill, N. C.; directors, William E. Bohn, New York; Percival Chubb, St. Louis; S. H. Clark, Chicago; Archibald Henderson, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Allison Gaw, Los Angeles; Edgar B. Gordon, Winfield, Kan.; William Lindsey, Boston; Montrose J. Moses, New York; J. Howard Reber, Philadelphia; Mrs. Thomas Sidwell, Washington, D. C., and Stark Young, Amherst, Mass.

The formal exercises of the conven-tion opened on Wednesday with a formal welcome by T. W. Stevens, head of the department of drama in the Carnegie Institute of Technology, following which the retiring president, Mr. Chubb, reported on the record of the year in an informal and deligh-ful way. Then came formal reports from committees and officials. In the first formal address of the meeting Montrose J. Moses of New York talked on "A Year of the American Drama and Its Reactions." At the luncheon which followed, the speeches were by some of the earliest and most loyal workers of the league, and they were keyed to the note of congratulation over the triumphs of the six years' labor. Mrs. A. Starr Best, Miss Alice M. Houston, and Profs. Benedict Papot and S. H. Clark of the University of Chicago spoke.

Wednesday afternoon the local centers reported on the work of the year and delegates generally shared in discussion of the facts brought to life. Then came admirable formal speeches by Professor Papot on "De-veloping a National Taste," by Stark Young of Amherst College on "Mobil-izing Dramatic Forces," and by Pro-fessor Clark on "The League in Action." Both Professor Papot and Professor Clark emphasized incidentally the necessity of not allowing the war and its disturbing conse-quences to social life to diminish interest in the theater or in rational amusement and edification during a time of stress and strain. Mr. Young's speech won all by its delicate charm and fine sincerity.

In the evening the league was the guest of the department of drama of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, and saw a play called "The Weevils" rendered by students in this school. Writing, staging and acting of this original play all are to be credited to this department of the institute; and the audience was impressed with the smoothness and naturalness of the rendering, and the absence of defects often noted in the work of amateurs.

Thursday morning the convention settled down to strict business and debated fully detailed arguments from many centers setting forth methods of organizing recruiting campaigns, get-ting adequate publicity, and devel-oping the work of playgoing com-mittees. At noon the league was the guest of the Chamber of Commerce, and enjoyed delightful hospitality. There were short talks by J. Hammond Reber, Maurice Browne, Stark Young, the Rev. W. N. Guthrie, Professor Clark and President Robert Garland of the Chamber of Commerce.

The afternoon session was made memorable by the talks of two dra-matic critics, Charles Bragg of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and Kenneth Mac-Gowan of the Philadelphia Evening Ledger, the former on "Plays of the Year from the Professional Critic's Standpoint," and the latter on the "Status of Dramatic Criticism in the United States." At the evening ses-sion Sam Hume in discussing "Stage Craft" described his present work in Detroit; Maurice Browne of Chicago

"Little Theater" dealt with the vexed issue of authors' royalties; and Dr. Guthrie spoke on "The Formula of the American Drama" in his dramatic and inspiring way.

One of the most interesting fea-tures of the convention was an exhibit of a collection of material illustrating the history of the American drama, and showing the devices of contem-porary stagecraft; and also a fine display of books about the drama as well as a complete collection of modern plays.

That so many delegates from so many league centers and so many speakers of eminence from such widely scattered cities should have come to a convention of this kind at this time of national crisis, is inter-preted by the officials of the league as sure proof of the vitality of the organization's appeal to thoughtful Americans. As a token of the league's seriousness of civic purpose at this juncture it should be noted that it formally voted to aid the Army and Navy officials in ways planned to pro-vide for the coming drafts of soldiers decent and high grade dramatic enter-tainments.

The Boston local center of the league was represented for the first time in its history by its president; in this case by Mr. William Lindsey, himself a poet and playwright; and he has been named to serve on the national executive committee for the coming year.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The days when nobody would exchange a place some-where in the sun for a batch of the best seats in any theater he might choose are almost here. The circus has left Madison Square Garden and is rumbling its heavy early morning wagons through the land. Something is happening to the grass and the trees and the air and the birds that is not good for indoor entertainment. The theatrical producer begins to sit back and pat his fat pockets and de-vice means for fending off attempts to take him in. Vaudeville artists are rebounding from the revues and tak-ing their old places on the two or more a day circuits. It is almost time for the photographer who provides us with all those fascinating pictures of the actress at her summer home to put his camera through preliminary paces. Soon the orchestra stalls will don their barber-like coats of light colored cloth, and even now the chorus girl is trying to decide whether she will loaf till next fall or bestow her talents on the embryo musical pieces that distinguish open air theaters at summer resorts, nestled in among the pines or alongside the populous surf.

And yet there are two jobs for the reviewer this week, one of which he knows will be pleasing. Of the other he has hopes. Reginald de Koven's "The Highwayman" is being revived at the Forty-fourth Street, and "His Little Widows," a comedy with music, writ-ten, evidently in relays, by G. M. An-derson, L. L. Weber, Rida Johnson Young, William Cary Duncan and Wil-liam Schroeder, is presented at the Astor. John Charles Thomas sings dare-devil Dick in the operetta of the English stage-coach period and Carter de Haven and Frank Lalor lead the cast for the piece, which will probably develop into a riot if the call for "Au-thor" is insistent.

"Her Soldier Boy" moves from the Astor to the Lyric, rescuing that house from the motion pictures. Final week signs are out for "A Kiss for Cinder-ella" (155 times), "The Case of Lady Camber" (48), "Colonel Newcome" with Sir Herbert Tree (31), "The Very Minute" with Arnold Daly (32), "The Fugitive" (57), "Come Out of the Kitchen" (231), "The Wanderer" (110), and "The Big Show" at the Hippo-drome (425). "The Wanderer" will re-sume next fall. Mr. Dillingham has decided to take no more Hippodrome shows on tour.

Flag-waving grows in popularity in the theaters. It may be considered unpatriotic to ask how much depth there is to the patriotism that smacks of publicity for private undertakings, such as musical revues. Fifty girls with clattering drums, a Goddess of Liberty shining above 50 or so other girls draped in the national colors, on the stage, and Columbia striding down the runway, over which the flags of our allies have already been waved, combine to make a thrilling finale to the new production at the Winter Gar-den. And yet one cannot help ask how much bread such enthusiasm butters, and whose bread it is. In these times, however, there are large numbers of playgoers who would consider it a gross oversight if their favorite theater did not wax patriotic, and they do not ask whether that patri-otism plants potatoes or sells tickets.

In all things it is Winter Garden policy to give the public what they want. Evidently the public demand has cleaned up a bit, for it must be admitted that "The Passing Show of 1917" is a much more pleasing enter-tainment for the particular than its predecessors. Some of the familiar pandering to the supposedly ques-tionable desires of the public remains, but a lot of it has been swept away. And for that due credit should be given. The book is witless, the music not as whistleable as usual, De Wolf Hopper is given no real opportunity, Jefferson de Angella is only allowed to approximate zero; but Johnny Dooley has a brand of fun all his own. Marie Nordstrom adds vim to several scenes, and Charles (Chic) Sales sets a standard which nothing else in the piece attains.

Next Monday the Washington Square players will present Ibsen's "Ghosts" as their fifth and last bill of the season. Mary Shaw will take part.

TWO NEW YORK  
AMATEUR GROUPS  
GIVE PROGRAMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

The Morningside Players, at the Comedy Theater, New York City, presenting "Hat-tie," by Elva DePue, "One a Day," by Caroline Briggs, "The Land of the Free," by Elmer L. Reizenstein, and a dramatiza-tion of Stevenson's "Markheim," by Zillah K. MacDonald; afternoon of April 24. The East-West Players, at the Educa-tional Alliance, New York City, presenting in English four Yiddish plays: "She Must Marry a Doctor," by Sholom Aleichem; "At the Threshold," by Peres Hirschbeim; "Night," by Sholom Asch, and "The Dol-lar," by David Pinski; evening of April 23.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Morn-ing-side and the East-West Players rep-resent definite movements. The former is Columbia University's aspiration for a theater of its own, the latter an expression of a similar desire by the Jewish residents of the East Side. A theater for Columbia and another for the city's Jews are both unquestion-ably to be desired. These players, therefore, should be accorded every encouragement, and emphasis should not be laid on their mistakes except as one method of holding out a help-ing hand.

This was the second Morningside bill, and like the first it consisted of plays written and acted by Columbia students and graduates. "Hattie" was a graphic sketch of a girl whose lone-liness contrasted poignantly with the marital happiness of her best friend. "One a Day" was a comedy which brought the Prince of Wales, George Bernard Shaw Flanagan, "Erry Arris and Jerry Dunn to the same Some-where in France long enough for con-siderable sprightly dialogue and the sensational escape of the German Crown Prince, who had been held prisoner among them. Mr. Reizen-stein's playlet was technically the best of the four, though its subject matter was distasteful to some who were not inclined to forget the content in the cleverly devised handling of it. "Markheim" was a commendable dramatiza-tion, retaining much of the charm and thrill of the original. The Players naturally showed evidences of lack of training. Inadequate exposition of what may be called college workshop plays is usual. Amateur acting does not seem to keep pace with amateur playwrighting.

This was true as well, and perhaps in greater degree, of the East-West bill. The plays in themselves were far more interesting than the manner in which they were put on, with the exception of "She Must Marry a Doctor," which was a tiresome bit of nonsense, at best, although the Jewish audience enjoyed it immensely. "At the Thresh-old" was a bit of drama contrasting the winter of a grandfather's life with the spring of a granddaughter who could not comfort his last hours with a promise to keep her household always Jewish. Best performed was "Night," an allegory built upon the tradition that all street strays who touch the hem of a saint's garment at a certain time will be healed. The most arresting moment was that when the strays discovered the woman they thought to be the bearer of that sur-cease was no better a person than the of a neighbor. David Pinski has written much more significant ma-terial than "The Dollar," although through it riotous story of a band of stranded actors who find a dollar one may detect a glimpse of Mr. Pinski's power as an observer and a thinker.

If it were fair to single out any players above their fellows, the selection might fall on Remo Bufano for his sketch of the dealer in "Markheim," and Gustav Blum and Regina Sadokerski for the general efficiency of the one in three plays, and the sincere and vivid Outcast of the other in "Night."

Both of these organizations have probably given their last bills for the present season. Next season their fol-lowing deserves to be increased.

HONOLULU LITTLE  
THEATER OPENED

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—A large audi-ence turned out to assist Miss Helen Alexander in the opening of the Lanai Theater, Honolulu's newest and most exclusive place of entertainment. The Lanai Theater is an open-air amuse-ment place, the interior being tap-es-tried with lauhala woven on screens of bamboo. The wide windows are lambrequined with fringes of pilli grass and the footlights are masked by a coral wall. An indirect lighting system is contained in calabashes sus-pended in fish nets. The stage is lauhala lined and the seats comfort-able wicker chairs softly cushioned. Unusual as the place itself was the program of the opening of the deli-cious little theater. It began with a scene from Hawaii nei of the yester-days and closed with a series of tab-leaux so up to date as to touch the futurist on the fringes. The Hawaiian scene opened on four ancient Hawai-ians seated about a huge calabash with kukui candles burning. The signal for the opening of the curtain was a blast on a conch shell, the conch blower flanking the scene on the one side and a Hawaiian with war club guarding it on the other. Each guard was attired in the brilliant costume of an Hawaiian warrior. Then, with meads and a toast drunk from cups of coconut shells, the theater was dedi-cated.

The little theater is dedicated to art in any of its manifestations, to music in any form and to any pleasant social activity which may bring together the people of Honolulu.

## APPLAUSE OF THE FIRST NIGHT AND A PLAY'S CAREER

The noisy reception that is accorded nearly every stage entertainment at its first performance being notoriously unwelcome, it is always interesting to see how a piece goes when the theater's free list has exhausted itself, and the entertainment is given the real test of having to please audiences composed largely of those who have paid for their seats. The new play that genuinely succeeds, like "A Tailor-Made Man" and "The Masquerader," among current offerings, draws in Boston larger audiences in the third and fourth weeks of its engagements than in the first.

A second visit to "The Woman Thou Gavest Me" according to the same tests, gives rise to the conclusion that the first-night enthusiasm at this play was largely fictitious. The comparatively cool reception of the piece by the paying audiences of these later performances is clear proof that the prolonged applause of the first night was provided in no inconsiderable degree by the free list. It was plain enough to experienced playgoers the first night that much of the handclapping was ironical, also, and that Derwent Hall Caine's complacent curtain speech was by no means justified. But perhaps the strangest revelation of a visit to this play now that it is playing wholly to seat buyers, is that the piece now seems merely banal; whereas it seemed aggressively vulgar the first night when a large proportion of the audience sniggered and leered over every passage of dialogue that could be twisted by a degenerate point of view into a double meaning.

What justification is there for the advertised statement that "The Woman Thou Gavest Me" is drawing "capacity houses" when two-thirds of the orchestra chairs were vacant at last Saturday's matinee. Has the State law requiring truthful publicity statements no bearing on such advertising? Possibly it is lack of patronage rather than "the world war" with all its deterrents that is the real cause of closing the play next Saturday night.

The advertising refers, presumably without ironical intent, to an "extraordinary cast" which includes such notable stars as Mabel Taliaferro, Edmund Breese, Mrs. Yorska and Derwent Hall Caine. Only semi-occasionally is mention made in the advertising of the one actor who is the real star of the performance (though no attempt was ever made to star him)—Whitford Kane. It is Mr. Kane's human and unstylish acting in the role of Father Donovan that makes this play interesting. While he is on the stage the audience is alive in its response to play and player. With slight opportunities Miss Maude Milton exercises the same effect. Mr. Kane and Miss Milton humanize their little material, and by avoiding worn tricks of mechanical acting, win the confidence and gratitude of the audience. Mr. Breese's talent is smothered in a mechanically harsh part.

The stage direction is not of the ingenious character that was needed to get a semblance of freshness into Mr. Caine's usually stale situations. The hero sheds his coat for his first encounter with the villain, because heroes have always shed their coats in melodrama under such circumstances. But there is to be no rousing fight, as there always was in the good old plays. No, this hero declines to shake the villain's hand. Moreover he talks in an apparently manufactured bass voice, in which the tones have to be so forced that natural inflections are lost. Nor does this pseudo-manly voice receive much visual support from a sunken-cheeked attitude and a wabbly base line.

Typical, too, are the bringing of a chorus girl down to the footlights to flaunt her skirts in the face of the audience, the tasteless introduction of the Lord's Prayer into the antic antic interlude, the requiring of nearly everybody in the cast to speak with a tremolo, the engagement for the adventures role of an actress whose chief means of expression is an assortment of gasps, the setting of personages to "crossing" themselves in season and out, the use of the hard literalness of the "movies" to represent a vision, the bald revelation of the bed in the second act, the sprinkling of many "Ha-ha's" into the villain's lines; the asking the audience to believe that a brutal father is giving his daughter into a loveless marriage with a degenerate duke merely for the good of his old island home; the asking the audience to take an interest in a "heroine" who has been graduated from a convent an unthinking doll, who says she is a poor weak woman and who plays "The Rosary" when she is sad.

By what justification is any writer called a famous author when he fills his play with such items of stilted and stenciled dialogue as these verbatim quotations: "We women are what men make us." "Cold as snow and pure as ice." "I was a child this morning, I'm a woman now." "I may be your wife, but I'm not your hired creature, and no power on earth can make me so!" "Life is as long or as short as you think it is." "Martin Conrad is one of those men who come like the stars of night." "What a funny thing a man is." "What a woman you are." "The very air in this house is stifling." "His wife in name only." "I thought she would have followed me to the end of the earth if I asked her." "Every word you are saying will be braided on my heart when you are gone." "Blood is thicker than water." "The world will talk." "I have the best mother in the world." "She's no child of mine." "Give her that love that neither money nor rank can give."

When all is over the audience departs with a memory of a last act of effective melodrama after three acts and an interlude of pretentious claptrap of the sort the stage trafficked in heavily 30 years ago. The melo-

drama of those days had its humor of a sort. "The Woman Thou Gavest Me" has none, apart from two theoretical passages of wit. The more brilliant of these is: "I'm a respectable woman." "With a face like that, you couldn't be anything else." This identical joke was heard on the Keith circuit years ago. At the end of the play the doll heroine, having refused to live with her rake of a husband, is in a fair way to obtain a separation from him, and marry her childhood's chum, the explorer. Her father is baffled in his plan to have titled descendants who in some vague manner would build up the island. All this conventional melodrama the advertisements label "a battle-cry for the intellectual, social, economic and moral freedom of women." It is to be doubted if meretriciousness could go further.

## DOUBLE BILL AT COPLEY THEATER

"Don," comedy in three acts by Rudolph Besier, and "The Lost Silk Hat," farce in one act by Lord Dunsany, given by the Henry Jewett Players at the Copley Theater evening of April 30, 1917. Cast: Don Bonnington, Beatrice Miller; Canon Bonnington, H. Conway Wingfield; Mrs. Sinclair, Jessamine Newcombe; General Sinclair, Samson 30; Ann Sinclair, Doris Sawyer; Fanny, Anne Preston; Stephen Bonnington, Leon Gordon; Elizabeth Thompson, Gladys Morris; Albert Thompson, Fred W. Permain; "Cast of 'The Lost Silk Hat': The Caller, Lionel Glenister; The Laborer, Nicholas Joy; The Clerk, J. C. Casler-West; The Poet, Leonard Craske; The Policeman, Henry Belt.

Mr. Besier's brightly amusing comedy is solidly founded on penetrating character analysis, a quality that sets it a notch above the theater's usual traffic in stock puppets maneuvered in more or less interestingly contrived situations. The center of interest is a poet, a sociologist, with a whimsical desire to help the needy in the most direct and simple way possible gets him entangled in the red tape of the properties. Finding that Mrs. Thompson is being abused by her fanatical husband, Stephen Bonnington chivalrously takes her to his mother's house, stopping one night on the way at an inn to sit calmly beside her bed. The characters of all Stephen's relatives and Stephen's parents and of his fiancée's parents are sharply set forth by means of their reactions to Stephen's unconventional and quixotic behavior. Each person judges Stephen in the light of his own character.

Mrs. Bonnington, a model of the properties, can see Mrs. Thompson as nothing but a designing woman, intent on spoiling her son's life. Dotting on Stephen, she is convinced he can do no wrong, though her husband, the canon, argues that Stephen ignored the teachings of the church in coming between husband and wife. General Sinclair, a gross materialist, puts the worst construction on Stephen's acts. Mrs. Sinclair, who probably had a few ideas as a young woman, has evidently been affected by domestic life with the general, yet in some way has gained a whole hand over him. A word from her silences him at any time. Stephen's conduct is outside the scope of her moral imagination. Thompson seems hopeless at first in his unbelief, but in the end a long-smothered spark of idealism comes to a glow and he takes his wife away to what, one feels sure, will be less selfish treatment. Stephen's fiancée, Ann, shares his idealism. Understanding him better than any of the others, she imputes to him her own good motives and is not disappointed. Yet even Ann wonders if this is to be the last or at least the most serious of the tragic forces into which Don's chivalry will plunge him. Mr. Besier's dialogue reveals character clearly with little recourse to the usual mechanics of stage speech, and he handles his situations with a good sense of form, once he gets away from an awkward start.

Mr. Gordon again proved his artistry in his sharply individualized characterization of Stephen. This Stephen was believably a thinker and a worker as well as a dreamer. Mr. Gordon did not make the mistake of putting a sarcastic twist into his readings, for to the eccentric Stephen his course of action was the most natural in the world. Miss Miller was admirable in her vigorous work as Mrs. Bonnington, yet her part could have concealed itself. Miss Sawyer's work, as usual, stood at the top of the list in quality in a role that is all long silences that must be kept vivid by varied, alert thinking. Mr. Permain did much with the equivocal role of the canting Puritan and Miss Morris acted with her usual discretion as to values. Mr. Wingfield was sincere in a mild character. The others were acceptable. There was evidence last week and again this week that the Jewett players are not familiarized with the scenery in rehearsal, as they should be if story illusion is to be maintained.

Lord Dunsany's satirical trifle is mildly amusing. It is merely the anecdote of a young British youth, meticulous as to his attire, who left his silk hat under the sofa in the house of his enamored when he fled from her refusal to marry him, vowing to go to Africa as a soldier. He cannot make himself ridiculous by walking down the streets bareheaded, and pleads with a mechanic and a clerk to go into the house for his hat. His manner is so suspiciously proper that a poet comes along and begs the youth to return for his hat, for he does she will make it up and he'll never go to his beautiful doom in the name of romance. Although the poet implores the youth in the name of high deeds and lost causes, he goes within; and the sounds of a joyful duet soon proves that the poet's premonitions were correct. The playlet ends with a policeman gently leading the sobbing poet away. Mr. Craske, in makeup and manner, was capital as the poet, and Mr. Glenister was properly perturbed as the convention-observing youth. The others served the trifle aptly.

Castle Square—"The Year of the Tiger," \$10.  
Copley—"Don" and "The Lost Silk Hat," \$10.  
Keith—"Miss Elsie Ferguson" in "Shirley Kaye," \$10.  
Keith—"Vandeville," 7:45.  
Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.  
Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:10.  
Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Keith, Tremont, and Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

**B. & M. ACTING SUPERINTENDENT**  
Samuel E. Miller has been appointed acting superintendent of transportation by the Boston & Maine Railroad during the temporary absence of Warren C. Kendall, who is in Washington to serve under the Council for National Defense.

**AT THE THEATERS**  
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## REAL ESTATE

One of the largest real estate sales ever consummated in this city and said to be the largest parcel of Boston realty ever purchased by a single individual was closed today by passing titles at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds. The Equitable Building and the Johnson Building, known as the Equitable Building Annex, located at 61 to 75 Milk Street, 146 to 156 Devonshire Street and 1 to 17 Federal Street, has been purchased by Loren D. Towle. This location is in the center of activity in Boston. The building has nine stories, but is very high-posted so that the total height is 56 feet or 31 feet over the present building limit. The main building and annex contain about 300 offices besides several banking rooms and stores, and are occupied by some of the most prominent banking concerns, attorneys, trustees and individuals in Boston. The Equitable Building property is assessed for \$1,246,600, of which \$971,600 is on 849 square feet of land. The Johnson Building property is assessed for \$427,000, of which \$357,000 is on 6780 square feet of land. The total assessed valuation of both estates is \$1,673,600, of which \$1,328,600 is on the 14,229 square feet of land. Mr. Towle has purchased the property for investment.

**PROPERTY SOLD IN DORCHESTER**  
Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a 24-story frame dwelling at 17 Robin Hood Street, Dorchester. The total valuation is \$5700 of which \$1800 is on the 4200 square feet of land. The grantor was John A. Bruen, executor, and the purchaser Mary J. Forde, who will occupy. S. W. Keene & Son were the brokers.

**SALE IN BACK BAY**  
Philip S. Sears has sold his estate at 205 Commonwealth Avenue to James McNaughton, who purchased for his own occupancy. The property consists of a five-story brick residence and 3237 square feet of land carrying a total assessment of \$77,000, which includes \$35,600 land value.

**WEST END AND BRIGHTON**  
Papers have just gone to record today from William N. Ambler to Joseph J. Mcweeney, who takes title to the four-story and basement brick houses at 34 and 36 Anderson Street West End. There is a land area of 4099 square feet valued at \$12,200 included in the total assessment of \$34,000.

Henry M. Montague has purchased from Hiram G. Hammett the frame house and lot of land at 24 Newcastle Road Brighton. The total assessment is \$5500 including \$700 carried on the 5400 square feet of land.

**APRIL BUILDING PERMITS**  
The following figures are taken from the records in the office of Building Commissioner O'Hearn for the Month of April, 1917:

Applications	Estimated	Filed	Cost
First class	45	45	\$1,350,000
Second class	45	45	\$90,000
Third class	58	58	\$180,945
Alterations	278	278	\$21,826
Totals	438	438	\$2,662,389

**APRIL REAL ESTATE SUMMARY**  
The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the month of April:

	1917	1916	1915
No trans	1,694	1,987	2,301
No mtrs.	840	1,067	1,225
Amt mtrs.	\$5,705,611	\$5,293,531	\$4,549,058

**BUILDING NOTICES**

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:  
Bexley Rd., 33, Ward 23; John De Witt, Harold Duffie; frame dwelling.  
Colberg Ave., 23, Ward 23; Robt. Watts, F. H. Elliot; frame garage.  
Friedland St., 359, Ward 5; L. Durkee, E. P. T. Graham; alter store.  
Summer St., 71-73, Ward 5; Boston University; alter mercantile.  
Washington St., 732-734, Ward 5; J. S. Round & Co., lessee; alter mercantile.  
Blue Hill Ave., 1090-1096, Ward 21; Berkowitz & Schwartz; alter store.  
Claybourne St., 96, Ward 19; Charles Hall; alter storage.  
Shawmut Ave., 70, Ward 5; M. P. Murphy; alter tenements.  
West Newton St., 23, Ward 7; Frances Gardner; alter lodgings.  
Glenway St., 166, Brenton St., 2-4, Ward 19; E. E. Richards; alter tenements.  
Devonshire St., 214-216, Franklin St., 109-113, Ward 5; Industrial Service & Equipment Company; alter offices and stores.

## BOSTON NOTES

"Treasure Island," a stage version of Stevenson's famous story for boys, begins a Boston engagement next Monday evening at the Hollis Street Theater. The scenery used in the long New York run will come here, but the cast is much changed.  
"The Case of Rebellious Susan," comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, is next week's offering at the Copley Theater. May 14 Shaw's "You Never Can Tell" will be revived.

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## MME. AULD PRESENTS PROGRAM OF SONGS

Mme. Gertrude Auld, Soprano—Recital in Steinert Hall, with Miss Florence McMillan playing the accompaniments; evening of April 30. The artist presented Serbian, Sicilian, Bohemian, Greek, Dutch, Hungarian, Japanese, English, Moorish and French folk songs; and works from the French and Russian repertoires, as follows: Ravel, "La fute enchancée," "Le grillon"; Bruneau, "L'oiseau vagabond"; Debussy, "L'oiseau bleu"; Rimsky-Korsakoff, "Rossignols monchereux"; Poldowski, "Effet de neige"; Moussorgski, "This spring"; Donizetti, "Triste est les steppes"; Rimsky-Korsakoff, "Oriental Song"; Fountains, "Chant de nourrice"; Messager, "La maison grise"; Dalcroze, "Les bonnes dames de St. Germain"; Mariner, "Au clair de la lune"; Cuvillier, "Au bord de l'eau."

Mme. Auld's program as first announced consisted entirely of folk-songs. As actually given, only one-third of it came from this easily-executed material, the rest being drawn chiefly from the music, difficult of execution, of Russian nationalists and their followers, French modernists. Her work proved that the study of folksong is the best possible training for interpretation; while, on the contrary, it indicated that such study may be a decided disturbance to vocal technique. Mme. Guilbert has pointed out that a singer who has specialized in the highly organized forms, like opera arias and songs written after the aria manner, is oftentimes a poor performer of folksong. She might have turned the rule around the other way and said that folksong singers often make a poor showing when they attempt to perform music of elaborate design. For an artist has one problem to make a simple thing seem great, and another to make an involved affair seem direct and plain.

This soprano, presenting the play song of French children, "On the Bridge of Avignon," must have given every hearer the impression that she has a remarkable gift for rhythm and an unusual talent for the pictorial. But when presenting the declamatory melodies of Ravel and Gretchaninoff, she must have given many the impression of one who knows more about interpretation than of voice production. That is to say, she must have seemed to everybody who takes the trouble to consider singing from a standpoint of comparison, to belong among performers who know what they want to do but who lack the mechanical equipment for doing it.

The artist would have been more discreet, no doubt, to stick to her original plan, giving folk songs only. But there is no denying that her program was interesting, even if it took her beyond her powers. And original programs invariably engage the attention of an audience and deservedly win applause.

## WHOLESALE FLOUR PRICES ADVANCING

Wholesale flour dealers of Boston quote prices today ranging from 65 cents to \$1.25 per barrel higher than a week ago, although the wholesale figures today are 25 cents a barrel lower than Monday's prices following a break in the wheat market at Chicago. Spring patents are selling for about \$14 a barrel, wholesale, today. Flour men agree that the price would be lower if the demand was normal, and advise the individual purchaser not to put in an over supply of the product.

Statistics compiled in Chicago show the visible supply of grain in the United States to include: 25,756,000 bushels of wheat, 17,730,000 bushels of corn, and 28,933,000 bushels of oats, compared to 48,864,000 bushels of wheat, 21,004,000 bushels of corn, and 12,096,000 bushels of oats for the corresponding date last year.

Local stocks of grain in public elevators include: 279,062 bushels of wheat, 118,058 bushels of corn, 268,328 bushels of oats, compared to 781,274 bushels of wheat, 23,425 bushels of corn, and 394,118 bushels of oats for the corresponding date in 1916.

## G. A. R. MEMORIAL DAY ORDERS ARE ISSUED

Orders for the observance of Memorial Day on May 30 have been received from the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic in Pittsburgh and every post is asked to see that fitting exercises be held in the schools and churches. In the same order June 14 is designated as Flag Day and members are asked to display the United States flag in honor of the one hundred fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the flag by Congress on June 14, 1777.

General Logan's first Memorial Day order and Lincoln's Gettysburg address should be read at the Memorial Day exercises, say the G. A. R. orders. The Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Sons and Daughters of Veterans and other patriotic societies are asked to cooperate in this observance.

**CREGG PRIZE IN LAWRENCE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LAWRENCE, Mass.—A special gold medal prize to be known as the Cregg prize will be awarded to the coming high school commencement by the school alumni association. The winner must be a high school athlete who has a clean, wholesome influence on his fellows, and must excel in his studies. The prize will be awarded annually and the judges will be the principal, submaster and athletic coach of the Lawrence High School.

**MASTERS AND WARDENS MEET**  
The Masters and Wardens Association of the Fourth Masonic District held a ladies' night at Young's Hotel last night. In addition to the head of the craft in the State, there were present Right Worshipful Frank M. Weymouth, James Kelleys and Frank T. Taylor, beside the masters of the lodges in the district. President William B. Rand extended the welcome at the dinner.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Statistics of overseas commerce and passenger traffic for the port of Boston during the month of April were issued yesterday, and both show a deficit over the corresponding month in 1916, owing to the reduction in ocean tonnage.

The figures show 76 vessels arriving at Boston this month, 60 of them steamers and the others schooners, from Canada, overseas ports and the tropics. This total included 46 British, 17 American, 8 Norwegian, 2 Danish, 1 French, 1 Argentine and 1 Chilean.

Last April there were 109 arrivals, 92 being steamers, 16 schooners and one motorship. There were 74 British boats among these vessels, 18 American, eight Norwegian, three Danish, two Swedish, two Italian, one Russian and one Japanese.

Passenger figures show immigration to be much lighter, a total of 953 persons arriving here this month compared to 3174 in April 1916. There were 15 saloon, 88 cabin, 678 steerage, 20 stowaways and 170 hostlers arriving this month, compared to 38 saloon, 240 steerage, 20 stowaways, and 319 hostlers during the corresponding month last year.

Mackerel taken near Atlantic City were sold as high as \$1 each at that port, according to news received at the Boston Fish Bureau today. The dispatch reads, "Several small boats with gill nets fishing out of here. One caught 33 mackerel, selling for \$33 in Atlantic City." Six more seiners have sailed south from Gloucester. New York dealers ask 20 cents per pound wholesale for the large fresh mackerel landed at that port by the schooner Victor. Boston dealers received five barrels of the fish from Cape Cod today, which was taken in traps along the coast. The schooner Benjamin Smith with 12,000 pounds mackerel reached New York today.

Three vessels landed fresh fish at the South Boston pier today, and prices were reasonable. Arrivals: Steamer Breaker 130,000 pounds, schooners James R. Clark 12,200 and Olivia Sears 4300. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5.08, steak cod \$6.08, market cod \$4.05.50 and pollock \$5.05.50.

Gloucester arrivals today were confined to gill netters with about 55,000 pounds fresh fish. The schooner John R. Bradley came in late Monday with 350,000 pounds of salt cod from Newfoundland.

## NEW IMMIGRATION LAW NOW IN EFFECT

United States immigration inspectors at Boston put into practice today the provisions of the new United States Immigration Law as enacted by the previous Congress, with the exception of the literacy test, which takes effect May 5. The law was applied for the first time in this port to 12 passengers arriving here from the tropics. Later today it was practiced on about 800 immigrants who arrived at Providence from an overseas port.

Provisions of the new law include the raising of the head tax from \$4 to \$8 a person; the mustering and inspecting of all crews of every vessel arriving from other than United States ports; a fine of \$200 for bringing to the United States immigrants affected by chronic alcoholism and other ailments; the privilege of searching all vehicles whether steamship, railroad car or street car or conveyance for any immigrant entering the United States illegally and the privilege of arresting immigrants up to five years after the date of their entry to the United States for any violation of any civil or federal law.

The literacy test, when applied, means that every immigrant must read 25 words in his own language from specially prepared slips. Hereafter two immigration inspectors will examine each immigrant who applies for entry. Previously one inspector made the examination.

## SUPPORT OF JEWS FOR RUSSIA ASSURED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A committee consisting of Boris Kamenska, as chairman, and Baron Alexander Gunzburg and Henry Slesberg, representing Jews in Russia, has sent, through the medium of the State Department, a telegram of reassurance to Jacob Schiff, Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, Prof. Richard James Horatio Gotthelf, Oscar S. Straus, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Louis Marshall and Henry Morgenthau, to the effect that the Jews of Russia are confidently supporting the new Russian Government.

The message asserts that the temporary Government in Russia is issuing a new public loan of freedom and that it is being supported by the Jewish leaders in Russia.

## ALLIES' FOOD TRAIN WRECKED IN MAINE

DOVER, Me.—A train of 32 freight cars loaded with grain and other food-stuffs destined for the allied armies in France was wrecked at Bensons Siding, on the Canadian-Pacific Railroad, north of here. The railroad officers refuse to make known the cause of the wreck.

Canadian-Pacific passenger trains were sent around the wrecked section by way of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, the Montreal-St. John express passing through at noon.

**RITTER TO SEE PRESIDENT**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Swiss Minister Ritter, in charge of German interests in this country, today made an appointment to see President Wilson at the White House at 2 p. m., just 30 minutes before the Cabinet goes into its biweekly session.

## WAR STIMULUS TO ENCOURAGE WORLD ADVANCE

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, Sees Social Organization Ahead After Peace Comes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CINCINNATI, O.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, sees a great social benefit to the United States as a result of the war. In an interview in this city where he came to deliver an address before the Commercial Club on "Looking Forward," Dr. Butler said: "There will be more advance in social organization in three years after the war than would have been possible in 100 years without the war stimulus. The traditional dependence of America as a nation and as personal units for success has been on individualism and selfishness. I believe, after the war, there will be a reversal of this in large part and a substitution of cooperation in large units and the cooperation of these units with the Government. This will mean more care of labor and will secure a more certain return for capital. In Germany such an organization has been built up. This has taken place also in Great Britain and also in France, as an emergency policy during the war. The same thing now is happening in Washington. If this is found to work well as an emergency plan, it will be continued permanently, in part at least."

"In a large nation such as ours, where the ideas of personal liberty and individual initiative and competition have been so deeply rooted, a change to another and opposite idea would ordinarily be slow. But, under the emotional stimulus of a great war many things can be accomplished that otherwise would be next to impossible."

Dr. Butler paid tribute to the work being done by former President William Howard Taft in advocating the League to Enforce Peace. He is causing people to think along and about a thing that is the most important in the world, the obtaining of international peace and well being. But, with Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, John Bassett Moore and others, Dr. Butler said he could not agree with one of the four planks of the League to Enforce Peace.

"We do not believe," said he, "that the economic and military forces of the nations can be used to enforce peace; we do not believe that the people of this country would ever agree to make war for such a purpose or join other nations in making a common war. If you substitute the word 'secure' for 'enforce' then I am with Mr. Taft. 'Now take the case of Virginia vs. West Virginia. There can be no force used against West Virginia to cause her to share the debt of the individual State. It is simply the recognition and respect for public opinion and law in West Virginia that causes her to pay her share. So when the nations get that same measure of respect they too will obey the dictates of justice."

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## UNITED STATES WELCOMED IN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A telegram from Mr. Andrews, Charge d'Affaires at Jassy, states that the entrance of the United States into the war was received with great enthusiasm in Rumania. He says that many prominent people in official life have expressed great appreciation, while many cards have been left at the legation and hundreds of postcards received from various parts of the country. All newspapers contained enthusiastic comment.

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD NINE  
MAY PLAY YALE  
EARLY IN JUNE

Negotiations Are Opened Between Universities for Informal Baseball Games This Summer—Captain Abbot Favors Plan

Graduate Treasurer F. W. Moore of the Harvard Athletic Association stated today that the question of a baseball game between Harvard and Yale varsity nines, to be played at New Haven or Cambridge early in June, will be dealt with officially by the H. A. A. this week, and until then he can give no definite statement on the subject. Such a move has been proposed by the Yale authorities, and the proposition will be given careful study at Harvard before any plans are made or decision reached. Mr. Moore says that he will probably be ready to make an announcement on the matter the latter part of this week. Should the plan proposed by the Yale authorities be carried through, baseball between Harvard and Yale will be played this year, in spite of the fact that athletics at the two universities have been called off because of the war situation. Preliminary negotiations have been opened by Yale with the idea of having one or more informal baseball contests between the best teams that the two universities can produce. It is proposed that the first game be played around June 1.

A letter from the Yale authorities on the subject "as received at the H. A. A. Monday. In case of an agreement to play special rules will have to be made to govern the game. Games, as the customary regulations cannot very well be imposed on an informal contest. Freshmen will probably be allowed to play on the team, although this is a question that will have to be settled.

While no direct statement on the subject can be obtained, it is believed that no student over 21 years of age will be allowed to take part in the games and that no varsity letter will be awarded, as the contest or series, whichever it may be, can hardly be called championship play. Capt. G. E. Abbot of the Harvard nine is very strongly in favor of the move. It is certain that whether the games are played at New Haven or Cambridge or both places, no admission will be charged.

MRS. DALEY IS  
VICTORIOUS IN  
PLAY AT OAKLEY

Mrs. E. W. Daley played excellent golf in the special team match organized by the Women's Golf Association of Boston over the links of the Oakley Country Club, Watertown, Monday. The team match was the first of a series arranged to aid in the selection of players for the team that will represent Boston in the Griscom Cup matches against New York and Philadelphia later in the season at Apawamis.

By defeating Mrs. H. A. Jackson, United States National champion in 1908, and again in 1914, Mrs. Daley caused considerable surprise, especially as the score was 7 and 5. Mrs. Daley went the full 18 holes in 94, which is very good for the course at this time of the year, and showed fine style all the way through. Only six matches were completed, a non-handicap basis ruling to give the association some data in deciding which will represent the Boston team for the Griscom cup matches. The summary:

Mrs. E. W. Daley defeated Mrs. H. A. Jackson, 7 and 5.  
Miss Alice Sargent defeated Mrs. Paul Keene, 6 and 4.  
Mrs. E. A. Fletcher defeated Mrs. Belcher, 2 up.  
Mrs. G. A. Doherty defeated Mrs. H. C. Pickwick, 5 and 4.  
Miss G. Stackpole defeated Miss Russell, 3 and 2.  
Miss Marjorie Young defeated Mrs. B. B. Johnson, 4 and 3.

JUNIOR EVENTS  
TO BE DROPPED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a meeting of the Junior championship committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. U. Monday was decided to drop two of the events from the program for the title meet to be held at the City College Stadium on June 9. The events abandoned are throwing the 35-pound weight and the 440-yard high hurdle race.

The question of awarding certificates instead of prizes, in accordance with a resolution passed lately at a conference in which A. A. U. leaders took part, was left in abeyance and will be decided at a meeting of the committee next week. The committee will visit the Stadium on Thursday to make arrangements for the games. The program as revised will contain 17 events.

**C. C. N. Y. TRACK TEAM WINS**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The track team of the College of the City of New York defeated Drexel Institute here Monday in a dual meet by a score of 47 to 43 points. The teams were evenly balanced, the City College boys winning in the last event.

**SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION**  
Birmingham-6, Mobile 3.  
Little Rock 5, Memphis 2.  
Chattanooga 5, Nashville 2.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION**  
Toledo 7, Milwaukee 6.

PHILADELPHIA IS  
WINNER IN ONLY  
NATIONAL GAME

Alexander and His Teammates Overcome the Braves' Two-Run Lead in the Third Inning

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P-C
New York	8	4	.667
St. Louis	9	6	.600
Chicago	9	7	.563
Boston	5	5	.500
Philadelphia	6	6	.500
Cincinnati	9	10	.474
Pittsburgh	7	11	.389
Brooklyn	3	7	.300

**RESULTS YESTERDAY**  
Philadelphia 3, Boston 2.  
All other scheduled games postponed.

**GAMES TODAY**  
Boston at Philadelphia.  
Brooklyn at New York.  
Chicago at St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Overcoming a two-run lead accumulated by the Boston Nationals in the first two innings, Pitcher Alexander and his team mates of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club defeated the Braves here Monday afternoon by scoring three runs in the third inning. After this inning neither team was able to force a run over the home plate.

Rudolph pitched for Boston and with the exception of the third inning when he allowed Philadelphia to make four of its six hits and score three runs, the Boston star was in championship form. Alexander was found for seven hits during the game; but he kept them scattered better than did the Boston boxman. The fielding feature of the game was a throw to the plate by Whitted, left fielder for Philadelphia. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	1

Batteries—Alexander and Killifer; Rudolph and Gowdy. Umpires—Quigley and Byron. Time—1h. 26m.

GLENTERAN WIN  
FOOTBALL CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BELFAST, Ireland.—Glentoran defeated Belfast Celtic in the final tie for the Irish Association Football Cup by 2 goals to 0, March 31. The two contestants had a fine record for the current season and a great struggle was expected. Each side had lost only one game previously, Linfield being the conquerors of both. There seemed little likelihood however, when the final had been in progress a short time, that the Celtic would be the eventual winners of the cup.

Glentoran took the lead within half an hour, the ball being headed through by Seymour, the inside right. The same player added the second goal before the interval. After the resumption, Glentoran did most of the pressing, but were unable to add to their lead until the sound play of Scott, the Celtic goalkeeper, and the match ended with the score stated.

AMERICAN AND FRENCH  
LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Alexander Ribot, Premier of France; René Viviani, Vice-Premier and head of the French commission now in this country, and other members of the French Cabinet are among the members of the newly appointed French committee which will cooperate with the American committee of the French heroes fund in converting the birthplace of Lafayette into a museum and orphanage as a memorial to Franco-American friendship, according to a cable message received here. The message was sent by Mrs. William Astor Chanler, president of the fund, to John Moffat, chairman of the executive committee.

Other members of the French committee, it was said, were former Premier Briand, Minister of War Painlevé, General Lyautey, Undersecretary of State for War Beaudry, Undersecretary of Fine Arts Bouteux of the French Academy, the Marquis de Chambard, the Marquis de Lasteyrie, the Comte de Rochambeau and Mr. Sharp, the American Ambassador.

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE**

	Won	Lost	P-C
Baltimore	12	3	.800
Newark	8	3	.727
Providence	6	6	.500
Richmond	7	7	.500
Rochester	6	7	.462
Toronto	6	8	.429
Montreal	5	8	.385
Buffalo	2	10	.167

**RESULTS MONDAY**

At Providence (First Game)  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Toronto . . . 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 4 3 7 2  
Providence . . . 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 5 4

(Second Game)  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Providence . . . 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 3 2 6 3 3  
Toronto . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 1

At Richmond (First Game)  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Richmond . . . 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 5 6 4  
Buffalo . . . 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 8 2

(Second Game)  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Richmond . . . 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 3 1 13 0 3  
Buffalo . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 8 3

At Baltimore (First Game)  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Baltimore . . . 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 4 3 2 1  
Montreal . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 8 2

(Second Game)  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Baltimore . . . 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 5 0  
Baltimore . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 2

**GAMES TODAY**  
Rochester at Newark.  
Toronto at Providence.  
Buffalo at Richmond.  
Montreal at Baltimore.

## PICKUPS

It is expected that both Herzog and Zimmerman will be back in the New York National lineup today.

The St. Louis Browns are certainly great for triple plays. Yesterday they made the first for the season of 1917.

Charles Miller, recently released by the Scranton club of the New York State League, has signed with Harrisburg.

Philadelphia moved up into a tie for fourth place with the Braves in the National League standing yesterday.

Yesterday's St. Louis-Cleveland game was a hard one on pitchers, the former club using four and the latter three.

The Duluth franchise and players have been transferred to Warren, Minn. This club is in the Northern League circuit.

There are only three games scheduled to be played in the National League today, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh having a layoff.

The Boston National League Baseball Club has arranged an exhibition game for the Braves with North Groverdale, Conn., for May 27.

Ty Cobb is anxious to have the Detroit Americans' train on the East coast next spring and recommends Georgia or Florida to Manager Jennings.

Lajoie is doing some heavy batting in the International League. In the first 19 times at bat, the former Philadelphia and Cleveland star made seven hits for an average of .368.

Cravath is making good in the National League this spring, and it looks as if Manager Moran would not release him as reported earlier. He has made three home runs to date.

Half the games scheduled to be played in the two major leagues yesterday were postponed. At the present rate there will be a fine lot of double-headers later in the season.

Columbus has suspended Catcher Lapp and First Baseman Ness. Lapp was formerly with the Philadelphia and Chicago Americans while Ness was with the last named team last summer.

Double-headers are coming fast in the International League there being no less than three yesterday. Richmond was the only club to win twice, and that at the expense of the Buffalo champions.

The New York Americans are quite successful against Washington this spring, yesterday's victory being the fourth secured over that team to date. This is over half of the games the Yankees have won so far.

Manager McGraw of the Giants appears to have a very promising substitute to Captain Herzog in Kilduff. He comes from Omaha and in his first major league game made a home run off Pitcher Alexander.

Five straight for Pitcher Ruth of the Red Sox. The star left-hander over a whole lot to the fielding of Walker, Lewis and Hooper for yesterday's victory as they made no less than 13 of the 26 putouts credited to the Red Sox.

Tom Needham, formerly with the Boston and Chicago Nationals, is managing the Newark International League club with considerable success this spring. He succeeded Fred Tenney, the former Boston and New York first baseman.

It isn't often that two players steal home in the same inning as was recently the case at Richmond when Toronto won from the home club in the International League by 6 to 4. Meyer and Jacobson stealing home for the winners in the tenth inning.

The Columbus Club of the American Association has secured Pitcher Packard of the Chicago Cubs, and has practically closed a deal to get Pitcher Seton. The securing of these two pitchers should make Columbus a serious contender for the association pennant.

According to statistics Sam Crawford the veteran outfielder of the Detroit Americans, has been in the major leagues longer than any other player in the game at the present time. This is his seventeenth year and he broke into the National League as a pitcher for Cincinnati.

St. Louis is beginning to make itself known in major league baseball circles. The Cardinals are occupying second place in the National League standing, and the Browns have moved into sole possession of fourth place in the American League table. Yesterday's Brown victory was the third straight from Cleveland.

It is to be hoped that Harvard and Yale will be able to have a varsity baseball game this spring. While of course it should not be taken as a championship affair, it will give those students at Cambridge and New Haven who have the time a chance to play and by giving the proceeds to some war fund, help that cause along.

**CHICAGO SELLS E. PACKARD**  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Pitcher Eugene Packard of the Chicago Nationals was sold Monday to Columbus of the American Association. J. B. Tinker, manager of the Columbus club, also practically closed a deal for the purchase of Pitcher Thomas Seaton, it was announced.

CORNELL HAS 44  
PLAYERS ON ITS  
BASEBALL SQUAD

While There Is No Intercollegiate Schedule in Effect, Sport Is Still Active at Ithaca

ITHACA, N. Y.—While there is no intercollegiate baseball at Cornell University this spring on account of the war, the undergraduates have not given up the sport entirely and a number of interclass and varsity practice matches will take place.

Both the freshman and varsity squads are being maintained and are holding practice sessions every week. The freshmen are practicing every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons under Coach A. H. Sharpe. The varsity squad is practicing the same days.

No practices are held Monday or Friday afternoons, as the diamonds are not reserved for practice these days. The varsity squad is composed of 44 players, the first 16 being known as the Senior team. The full list follows:

Mellen, Burpee, Eckley, Valentine, O'Connell, Budd, Wolford, Perkins, McMillan, Zander, Hauck, Flick, Ham, Buckman, Weitz, Clark. The rest of the varsity squad is: Sauters, Olsen, Hoffman, Dunlap, Hucks, Quinlan, Brookmire, Rickard, DeLaney, Clay, Dunlop, Emsworth, Neu, Neute, C. Cross, Bonakura, Kendall, Taylor, Muller, Durr, Howard, Whitmore, L. Cross, Stewart, Clark, Crocco, Minier, Austin.

Plans for the 1917 Intercollegiate Baseball League are being completed with Agriculture, Architecture, Arts, Chemistry, Civil Engineers, Law, Mining Engineers and Veterinarians represented by teams. The schedule of games opened yesterday, while the last game will be played May 25. A double header is scheduled for each day on which games will be played. The schedule follows:

April 20—M. E. vs. E. Arts vs. Law.  
May 1—Ag. vs. C. E. Arch vs. Chem.  
3—M. E. vs. C. E. Arts vs. Chem.  
7—Ag. vs. Vet., Arch vs. Law.  
8—M. E. vs. Vet., Arts vs. Ag. vs. Chem.  
C. E. vs. Arch.  
15—M. E. vs. Chem., C. E. vs. Arts.  
17—Ag. vs. Law, Vet. vs. Arch.  
18—M. E. vs. Ag., Arts vs. Arch.  
21—Vet. vs. C. E., Law vs. Chem.  
22—M. E. vs. Arts, Ag. vs. Arch.  
23—Vet. vs. Law, C. E. vs. Chem.  
24—M. E. vs. Arch, Ag. vs. Arts.  
25—Vet. vs. Chem., C. E. vs. Law.

## SCHOOL ATHLETICS

Manager Edward Bryant of the High School of Commerce baseball team has stated his intentions of entering Tufts College in the fall.

Charles Hayes of the Newton High School track team has joined the Sixth Regiment and left school. His loss will be keenly felt, as he was one of the best sprinters on the team, and a member of the relay team.

Lynn English High School displayed some excellent baseball on their home grounds Monday afternoon, and defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology freshmen by the score of 9 to 4. The game only lasted six innings.

Twenty schoolboy baseball games are on the schedule for this afternoon in and around Greater Boston. Games will be played that will count in the standing of the Quadrangular, Suburban, Mystic Valley and South Shore leagues.

Manager L. B. Leonard of the Harvard varsity track team announces that the thirty-second annual inter-scholastic track meet for New England schoolboys will be held as scheduled in the Harvard Stadium May 12. Three academies, Exeter, Worcester and Hebron, have already sent their entries.

Athletic relations have been severed between Lexington High School and Concord High School, after many years of competition. The reason given is the refusal of Concord High School to join the Massachusetts High School Athletic Association, which bars post graduates from taking part in sports.

**CHAIRMAN HOOVER ON THE WAY HOME**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Herbert C. Hoover, recently chosen as chairman of the American Food Board, is on his way from England or an American ship and will arrive at an American port within a few days. It was announced by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

After conferring here with members of the commission he will go to Washington to assume his new position. So far as is known by the men here who have been associated with him in the relief work, Mr. Hoover has no intention of abandoning the chairmanship of the Belgian commission, although it is expected that the executive work will be carried on by other members, including W. L. Honnold, relief director in America.

SOCIALIST PARADE  
IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Socialist organizations in this city have arranged for a peace demonstration today which their leaders assert will bring out the greatest number of Socialists and members of labor bodies ever assembled in New York. The demonstration, which will consist of a parade and meetings, is said to be designed primarily to obtain support for the policies of the European Socialists toward peace. Industrial conditions would be considered at the meetings, it was declared.

ANOTHER GAME  
POSTPONED IN  
THE AMERICAN

Boston Red Sox and Philadelphia Athletics Not to Meet at Fenway Park This Afternoon—Double-Header July 3

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P-C
Boston	9	4	.692
Chicago	10	6	.625
New York	7	5	.583
St. Louis	7	7	.500
Cleveland	8	9	.471
Philadelphia	6	8	.429
Detroit	5	9	.357
Washington	4	9	.308

**RESULTS YESTERDAY**  
Boston 6, Philadelphia 3.  
New York 4, Washington 3.  
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 2.  
Chicago-Detroit, postponed.

**GAMES TODAY**  
Philadelphia at Boston, postponed.  
New York at Washington.  
Detroit at Chicago.  
St. Louis at Cleveland.

The Boston Red Sox and Philadelphia Athletics will not meet at Fenway Park this afternoon in the second of their American League championship baseball games as scheduled, on account of adverse conditions. The game will be played as part of a double-header July 3. This is the fourth postponement at Fenway Park so far this season, there being one with New York and two with Washington.

The Red Sox bettered their hold on first place in the championship standing Monday afternoon by defeating the Philadelphia Athletics 6 to 3, while the Chicago White Sox and Detroit Tigers were unable to play. Boston now has a one-and-one-half game lead over the second club.

Two other games were played Monday. St. Louis moving up into fourth place in the standing by defeating Cleveland, the feature of the game being a fast triple play by Austin, Kenworthy and Lavan, the first of the season. The score was 4 to 2. New York won the other game, defeating Washington in 10 innings by a score of 4 to 3.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS  
DEFEAT ATHLETICS

In a game marked by heavy hitting on the part of both teams and loose fielding on the part of the Athletics, the Boston Red Sox defeated the Philadelphia Athletics at Fenway Park, Boston, Monday afternoon, 6 to 3. Ruth pitched the entire game for Boston and while he was found for 10 hits, fine fielding on the part of Walker, Lewis and Hooper, helped him to win his fifth straight championship game of the season.

J. Johnson and Selbold were the Athletic pitchers with the latter doing the best work although Boston scored its three runs in the second inning after the Athletics had had a chance to retire the side scoreless. Hooper's batting featured the game, the star right fielder for the world's champions getting a single, double and triple in five times at bat. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10

Batteries—Ruth and Thomas; J. Johnson and Selbold. Umpires—McComick and Connolly. Time—1h. 48m.

NEW YORK DEFEATS  
WASHINGTON TEAM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New York defeated Washington in 10 innings here Monday 4 to 3. Nunamaker was passed in the tenth, was safe at second on Gallia's wild throw of Shocker's sacrifice, took third on a double play that retired Shocker and Gilhooley, and scored on High's single. Score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	12	0
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	9	2

Batteries—Shocker and Nunamaker; Dumont, Gallia and Henry. Umpires—Owens and Dinneen. Time—2h. 20m.

ST. LOUIS WINS  
FROM CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, O.—St. Louis made it three straight from Cleveland here Monday by a score of 4 to 2. Rumlair, a pinch hitter, driving in the winning run. St. Louis' pitchers passed 10 batters but were effective with men on bases.

St. Louis made the first triple play of the season in the sixth. Evans and O'Neill were passed, and Turner batted for Lambeth. He attempted to sacrifice but hit a low fly to Austin, who threw to Kenworthy, covering first, retiring O'Neill. Kenworthy's throw to Lavan completed the play. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	9	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	2

Batteries—Davenport, Park, Hamilton, Sothoron and Severeid; Coveleskie, Lambeth, Morton and O'Neill. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 15m.

## NO PRIZES FOR GOLF WINNERS

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—No cups or medals will be given this year to winners in the trans-Mississippi golf tournament to be held here June 28 to 29 as the result of a telegraph vote of the directors of the governing association. The announcement made Monday was that the cost of the trophies would be devoted to some patriotic purpose.

JUNIOR TENNIS  
MATCHES TO BE  
AT CYNWYD CLUB

June 9 Set as Date for Intercity Play Between New York and Philadelphia Boys

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The intercity junior team lawn tennis matches between this city and Philadelphia racquet wielders have been scheduled to take place at the Cynwyd Country Club of Philadelphia on the morning of June 9, under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The matches are to be held for the purpose of increasing interest among the younger members in the tennis ranks, and it is hoped that some promising material may be uncovered.

Six of the best junior players in this district will make the trip to Philadelphia to compete in the one-day tourney. The elimination trials for the selection of the six men will begin at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, on Saturday, and will continue on the following Saturdays until the field has been weeded out.

The intercity tourney has been endorsed by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood as one of the best movements for the development of the youngsters for the duties of war. The matches to be contested are six singles and three doubles events. All competitors must be under 19 years of age. The elimination trials will be held under the supervision of F. B. Alexander, the former internationalist.

**PLANS OUT FOR  
BIG WRESTLING  
CHAMPIONSHIP**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans are now under way to have the best amateur wrestlers in Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York compete in the United States National A. A. U. wrestling championships which are to be held at Atlantic City, May 11 and 12. The Amateur Athletic Union will send at least 16 men from New York, eight from Philadelphia, four from Boston, three from Chicago, two each from Pittsburgh and Baltimore and one from New Orleans. The winner and runner up in each of the eight classes in the recent metropolitan wrestling championships, will make up the team that will represent New York.

The team that will represent Philadelphia will be made up mostly of intercollegiate champions and former college champions, headed by Mike Dorzas, the former University of Pennsylvania great all-around athlete and wrestler. Many of the college wrestlers from Princeton, Lehigh, University of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State are expected to compete, as Atlantic City is easily reached from these colleges.

Entry blanks and other information in relation to these championships can be had from F. W. Rubien, secretary-treasurer of A. A. U., 290 Broadway, New York City.

**SOUTH BOSTON Y. C.  
PLANS FOR RACES**

Although the South Boston Yacht Club has decided not to hold its annual open regatta on May

GREETINGS FROM  
ITALIAN CHAMBER  
TO NEW RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Russian Revolution was recently the subject of an enthusiastic manifestation in the Italian Chamber. Speaking to a crowded house, Signor Turati of the Official Socialist Party was the first to rise. After speaking with enthusiasm of the emancipation of the Russian people, he said their wish was that this great movement of redemption might be as beneficial to the prosecution of the war as it would be in the time of peace, the approach of which it could not fail to hasten. They trusted that the Russian Revolution, accomplished with such energy by the people, would conquer all difficulties and that through it that vast people would make such progress that obscurantism could never return. They hoped, also, that the Russian Revolution would be the first step towards the liberation of the German people. Now that one of the two European autocracies, and the greatest, had fallen, the other would not long retain its position. It also would hasten. This was the profound significance of the Russian Revolution. Applause from all parts of the house followed the speech.

Signor Boselli, president of the Council, rose immediately, saying he wished to associate himself with all that had been said by Signor Turati, whose words would reach far beyond those walls. He added to the salutation which Signor Turati had addressed to the Duma and to the great Russian people, that of the Government, the interpreter of their whole country, which had watched with the warmest interest the course of the Russian Revolution towards freedom. The entrance of Russia into the number of the free nations would increase the power of civilization. In the name of the Government and of the Army he sent the heartiest good wishes to the new and glorious Russia; to the heroic Russian Army he wished fresh victories, and that they should achieve success in the East, where the English flag had already contended successfully with the Crescent. Signor Boselli's speech was received with enthusiastic applause, and Signor Magliani of the Parliamentary Group of National Action next spoke. Signor Turati, he said, had expressed not only the thoughts of the Official Socialists, but of all liberal thinkers. Signor Boselli had interpreted the true feelings of Italy. He wished to unite himself with them both, in the name of those who believed in the righteousness and the necessity of the war. They believed the war to be a struggle for justice, and the Russian Revolution had confirmed their faith. Because out of the war had come the new Russia, the new Russian democracy. After declaring the Russian Revolution to have an equal importance with the French Revolution he spoke of the visit of M. Milukoff to Rome. In conclusion he said that, together with Russia, he saluted those who were fighting for Italy, for right, for the new humanity. Prolonged and loud applause followed. Vice-President Morelli-Gualtieri next rose, and said that in the name of the Italian Chamber and expressing the unanimous feeling of all his colleagues, he expressed the warmest salutations to the new Russia, their faithful and victorious ally.

The Corriere d'Italia, in an article describing the manifestation of sympathy with Russia in the Chamber, states that the members of the Group of National Action had intended to be the first to express themselves on the subject. The Official Socialists, however, feeling uneasy at the hesitation they had shown in accepting the first news of the revolution, planned to anticipate them. In order to dissipate the impression produced by their attitude on the arrival of the first rumors of the revolution in Petrograd, Signor Turati had spoken well and to the point, the article goes on, and had gone beyond "the narrow, sentimental doctrine to which his party had limited themselves."

BELGIAN SOCIALIST  
GREETING TO RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVRE, France.—MM. Vandervelde and de Brouckere have addressed the following greeting to the Russian people in the name of the general council of the Belgian Labor Party:

In the name of the artisans of Belgium, reduced to silence for the past three years by the invaders of their country, we send to the Russian proletariat our brotherly greeting.

The hour is a decisive one. There are those among you who looked to defeat for the fall of the aristocracy. It is the victorious effort of the Russian people itself that has now brought about the fall. Henceforward no doubt will be possible as to the character and aim of the supreme struggle that has the whole world for a battlefield. On the one side are ranged all the free peoples who are waging in the common interest a war of defense, of liberation, and of solidarity. On the other are the three last representatives of absolutism: Mohammed V, Karl IV, and Wilhelm II, who have committed the inexcusable crime of letting loose war in order, to satisfy their ambitions, and to impose on Europe their political and military regime.

If the great cause of liberty triumphs it will mean the opening up of broad vistas for the integral emancipation of the working classes; it will mean tomorrow the Internationale reestablished on the basis of the autonomy of nationalities, and of the right of peoples to order their own affairs. If, to the misfortune of the world, despotism were to triumph through the weakness of those who have just given to the workers of Germany and Austria the most splendid of examples, it would be the end of all our hopes, and of those of all small nations, especially Belgium, who only intervened in this war

to defend the rights of all; it would be the very negation of her right to existence, and her condemnation to an insupportable servitude.

But we have confidence in our brothers of Russia. We are absolutely convinced that after having liberated themselves, they will continue the struggle to assure the liberation of others, and it is with this hope that we greet the Russian revolution which, in order to be completely victorious, must assure and realize the decisive defeat of the last representatives of autocracy in Europe.

WRITER TELLS OF  
CONDITIONS IN SYRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Manchester Guardian publishes a long extract on conditions in Syria from a private letter sent them by a correspondent of which the following forms a part:

"Supplies are at famine prices; in many parts they have ceased to exist. Government is most generous in issuing paper money; unfortunately the £50, £5 and £1 notes have all about the same value. The neutral and the German banks decline to accept them; they know what the credit of Turkey is worth. It is not safe, however, for private persons to refuse to accept payment in Government banknotes; men have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and to death for such financial contumacy.

"There is great misery amongst the population of the Lebanon. Crowds of famished men, women, and children throng the neighborhood of Beyrout. Some 600 perished on the northern slopes of the mountain; the survivors subsist on such plants as they can collect and eat. The charity of a few wealthy families, both Christian and Muhammadan, has endeavored, in Jezzine for instance, to relieve the distress. The convents that still remain have set a fine example in doing good, some of them selling the sacramental vessels to supply bread.

"There is no shortage in the districts of Damascus and Aleppo, but they cannot supply the Lebanon, for the one railway is reserved for military transport; the forests round Beyrout the cedars of Lebanon, have been felled to furnish fuel for the engines.

"There is a permanent court martial at Aleppo. The judges are, of course, appointed by Government; the first drove of prisoners which appeared before them, some 260 persons, belonging to the leading families of the country, Christians and Muhammadans alike, received heavy sentences for all manner of imaginary offenses. The authorities evidently wish to cow still further the spirit of what remains of the Christian population by removing the few leaders that are left. Mgr. Dumah, the Greek Melchite bishop, was deported to Amasia, notwithstanding his age and infirmity. Another of the bishops was marched off to Konja; a third locked up in a convent.

"The Military Court continues its ruthless work of getting rid of any men or whole families who might become troublesome. They are imprisoned or deported, their property seized. The Lebanon has become the haunt of thieves and villains; when captured, some of them said frankly, 'Give us something to eat, and we will give up stealing.' Even fishing along the coast is forbidden, to prevent communication with the enemy; only a few vessels are given the permission to put out to sea. Even the semblance of political rights which the country once possessed has disappeared. At one time it elected five deputies; they have been reduced to two; the remaining three have been replaced by Turks. There has been some talk of dividing the Lebanon between the districts of Beyrout, Tripoli, and Haalbek. Meanwhile military rule is severer than ever; all the young men are serving, many without uniform, making roads and digging trenches; a few have been able to desert. When will the deliverance come?"

ITALIAN WATERWAY  
PROJECT FAVORED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Chamber of Deputies before it adjourned approved the project for the Venice-Milan waterway. This proposed line, going by river, lagoon and canal, where necessary, ought to be of great use to Northern Italy. It is to go from Venice to the Po by the Chioggia lagoon, thence along the Po between Cavanella Po to the confluence of the Adda and thence by the new canal that is to be cut between the Adda and Milan. The Chamber of Deputies adjourned sine die on March 24, after some skirmishing on the part of the official Socialists, the vote standing 283 to 31.

The House seems to feel a great deal of confidence in Signor Boselli, who has proved himself a vigorous and able Prime Minister. With the assistance of a patriotic majority of all parties, Signor Boselli has held the House to its work, has refused to permit the overwhelming questions of the war to be obscured by speeches in behalf of what are really elements that would interfere with it at every step, and has shown Parliament and the country what is the work of paramount importance. He has not been able always to prevent what one Italian newspaper has described as "tons of cackle," but he has done a good deal in that direction, and, for the time, the tap of oratory at Montecitorio has been turned off.

## INDIA'S WAR CONTRIBUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is officially announced that the Viceroy of India has received a further contribution of £20,000,000 from the Nepal Government. Two lakhs of rupees have been given by the Nepal Durbar, and one lakh is the gift of his excellency the Prime Minister of Nepal, who makes the contribution from his private purse.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Earl of Dunraven, who has accomplished much useful public service, is perhaps especially well known to people in general in his character of a brilliant yachtsman. On two occasions he has built a yacht for the purpose of trying to win the America Cup, in both of which attempts he was, however, unsuccessful. He acted as war correspondent to the Daily Telegraph in Abyssinia, and during the Franco-Prussian War, and served in the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African war. From 1885 to 1887 he was Undersecretary for the Colonies, and was chairman of the House of Lords Committee on Sweating from 1888 to 1890, and chairman of the Irish Land Conference in 1902-3. He is president of the Irish Reform Association. He has written on very varied subjects, ranging from navigation to the Irish question.

John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, and chancellor of the University of New York, has been deputed by the regents of the university to proceed to France to study the French universities and schools in war time, and to be the bearer to French educators of assurance of the sympathies and comradeship of their American coworkers. Mr. Finley already has been honored by the French Government for his work in interpreting the service rendered by the first French explorers and rulers of the North American Continent, and he has won his spurs as a successful lecturer at the leading French universities. Consequently he will be prepared for his new privilege and duty as few of his American associates in the educational world are. Mr. Finley has had an interesting career since he was graduated at Knox College, in Illinois, in 1887, and since he got his doctor's degree at Johns Hopkins University. He was called to New York City, and for three years served as secretary of the State Charities Aid Association. Then he went to Knox College for a seven-years' term as president. Princeton then called him to a chair of politics, and he accepted and taught for three years, incidentally becoming an intimate friend of Grover Cleveland, whose formal, definitive biography he is now writing. From 1902 to 1913 Dr. Finley was the administrative head of the College of the City of New York. Then he was called to Albany to take charge of the State Department of Education. He is a poet, a devotee of walking as "a fine art," and a clever after-dinner speaker.

Colonel Aurelio Hevia, Secretary of the Interior of the Republic of Cuba, who is in Washington this week, is known as a man of remarkable capacity and attainment. Colonel Hevia had been a close personal friend of the President during the Cuban War of Independence, and, with Cosme de la Torre, took upon his shoulders the management of his presidential campaign. Colonel Hevia was not unknown in political life, having been Assistant Secretary of State under President Palma; but his forte seemed to be organization, and the direction of men, either individually or in parties, hence the Department of Government, which controls the administration of provinces and municipalities throughout the island, seems to be for him a congenial berth. His most noteworthy service to the Cuban people, however, came during the recent uprising on the island, when he went to eastern Cuba, in the heart of the uprising, and took personal charge of the operations against the rebels. In this task he acted both as the military and the civil director of affairs in the field. It was due in a great measure to Colonel Hevia's foresight that Colonel Consuegra, "the Hero of Catoaje," was able to capture Gen. José Miguel Gomez, the rebel military chief. Colonel Hevia is well versed in Cuban-American relations and, with President Menocal, Elihu Root, Gen. Leonard Wood and the late Tomás Estrada Palma, was an active figure in the little group of American and Cuban patriots who laid the foundation of Latin-American solidarity.

Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, who has mobilized the thousands of field employees and the 30,000 dealers in tools and farming implements who

serve the International Harvester Company, and has directed them, wherever stationed, to cooperate with each other and with Government officials in fighting against an impending world food famine, is the descendant of one of the inventive geniuses of the United States. His father, from whom he got his name as well as much of his wealth, was the inventor of the reaping machine known as the McCormick harvester, now known around the world, but, in the days of its beginnings, operating almost exclusively on the grain-growing prairies of the United States. Mr. McCormick, who has just issued this mobilizing order, is a Princeton graduate who went into the harvesting machinery manufacturing business as soon as he left college. He has guided the affairs of the inherited property since 1884. Merged with other firms in the same sort of industry, the McCormick Company, of late years, has been cooperating with its former rivals under the name of the International Harvester Company. Since the merger there has been a marked extension of export trade, as a result of which the American harvesting machines have won a world market, or had prior to the war. With a selling staff throughout the world, the corporation can now cooperate effectively to promote an increased food supply wherever the economic strategists of the Allies may intimate that it is necessary.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC  
SOCIETY MEETINGS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The meetings of the Royal Photographic Society in London take place weekly, and Tuesday evening will generally find a goodly number of wives, sisters and friends filling the lecture hall, always providing it is not a "technical meeting" when only the more devoted adherents of the photographic art put in an appearance. A fair sprinkling of outsiders graced a recent technical meeting, however, when the subject was "Some simple experiments with Polarized Light" and wonderful kaleidoscopic effects and blendings of color were produced on the screen in a manner little short of marvelous to the uninitiated.

At a recent "Lantern Evening" the lecturer, Mr. R. P. Howgrave-Graham, gave an interesting account of an architectural pilgrimage of his own along the ancient Pilgrims' Way, from the Tabard Inn in Southwark via Sittingbourne to Canterbury. The lecturer would doubtless have liked to enlarge on the many interesting things he had seen on his way, but he confined himself to the places mentioned in Chaucer, while some beautiful photographs were thrown on the screen interspersed with reproductions of quaint old prints of several of the well-known characters in the Tales. The picture of the wonderful old Norman doorway in Rochester Cathedral was a triumph, as also the view of the Castle taken from the Cathedral roof. Several of the slides showed the small niche let into a buttress in certain churches along the ancient highway, empty except, perhaps, for the base of the statue it once held, and facing the way the pilgrims trod. The lecturer cited an instance where "Our Lady of the Botteresse" was mentioned in an old book, evidently referring to one of these wayside shrines. One of the last slides showed a charming view of Canterbury across intervening fields, the proud cathedral in the midst, as glad a sight as it must have looked to the pilgrims who had come so many weary miles to worship at its altar. At the conclusion of his lecture Mr. Howgrave-Graham showed the audience some views of the historic castle of Coucy, one of the most venerable relics of France. One of these showed some of the old original woodwork between two of the great towers, an example the lecturer mentioned as practically unique of its kind. What Cardinal Gasparin failed to do, the Germans with their more modern methods had accomplished, and Coucy-le-Chateau, which had stood there in all its glory of towers and battlements for a thousand years, had been destroyed.

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ITALIAN WOMEN  
REPLACING MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Women in Italy have been replacing men in many of the public services, and their work would seem to be universally satisfactory. Out of 353 successful candidates for positions as telegraphists at the Ministry of the Post last July, only five were men, the rest being to send 20 telegrams in 30 minutes with a minimum of mistakes. The postal administration also employs a number of women as accountants and typists. At the Ministry of War numerous women attend to sorting, boxmaking, packing, as well as accounts and copying. Women are employed in arsenals for the sewing of sails, flags and munition bags; uniforms and accessories are also made by women. Enormous numbers of women serve along railroads, as guardsians at level crossings, etc., and for cleaning railway stations. Women are likewise employed as typists and accountants in the railway offices.

It is, however, especially in positions connected with the Ministry of Public Instruction that most women are to be found. There are 6344 teaching in the secondary and higher schools, and 535 holding positions as inspectresses, besides an army of women employed in the elementary schools. A number of women are also employed in the universities and libraries. Banks have largely substituted women clerks for the men who have been called away.

LABOR'S SHARE IN  
INDUSTRIAL CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England.—A very interesting speech was delivered recently by Councillor G. Ryder, Mayor of Smethwick, to the members of the Birmingham Rotary Club on the subject of control in industry. The factor of Government control, Mr. Ryder pointed out, was no new thing. It was merely the development of a tendency which had been in operation for at least a century, from the time of the Factory Acts down to the National Insurance Act. He thought that the Government would inevitably keep a certain measure of control over industry after the war, at least for a time and possibly as a permanent thing. The speaker felt that it was important that there should be no misunderstanding of the acquiescence with which the various forms of control exercised by the Government had been received, nor must it be thought that in normal times Government intervention would be as successful as it was at present. Only the sense of a great national emergency had restrained the restlessness of the workmen under the restrictions which had been made. These restrictions had been submitted to, but there was widespread suspicion that much of the legislation and many of the Orders in Council were designed to affect the position of both parties after the war. He thought that unless the methods of negotiation showed a decided



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change and unless a wider view of their responsibilities were taken by both parties, that Government intervention could not but increase.

Mr. Ryder dealt next with the question of Government departments and their shortcomings, and after that with the subject of management in business. He strongly deprecated the system which regarded a man merely as a machine, an automaton. He did not think that profit-sharing by trade unions investing in business was likely to be successful, nor did he agree with syndicalism. He was convinced that the problems must be solved by the employers and workmen themselves. One main idea, and that a true one, appeared in all the theories which were being advanced, and this was that labor must have a larger share in the control of the conditions of industry than it had in the past. Employers and workmen were liable to deal merely with minor details and problems, with the object of securing uniformity in trade, and they were suspicious of anything new. Both sides should take a larger view and consider the national good in their disputes and approach their problems from that point of view. Cooperation between employer and employee must come about. He felt sure that unless the demands of the workmen for a bigger share of the control of his own industry were recognized, no acts of Parliament would suffice to avert a period of strife.

## FLAX WORKERS' WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—The Committee on Production have had under consideration a request for an advance in wages of the members of the Flax Roughers and Yarn Spinners Trade Union, the Flax Dressers and Linen Workers Trade Union, and the Textile Operative Society of Ireland. The award has now been given and concedes an advance in wages of 3s. per week in the case of men, and 2s. per week in the case of women. The advances are to come into operation at once and are to be regarded as war wages and due to and dependent upon the abnormal conditions at present prevailing.

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET

### TRADING QUIET AND IRREGULAR

Early Upward Movement Followed by an Easier Tendency, but Price Changes Are Not Wide—Railroad Issues Weak

New York stocks began to grow strong soon after the opening of the market today. First quotations were fractionally higher as a rule, and the tone of the list became decidedly harder before the end of the first 15 minutes of trading. Steel common rose nearly a point. Studebaker, Ohio Cities Gas, International Mercantile Marine preferred, International Nickel, Anaconda and American Smelting were other issues to make better gains than the average. Mexican Petroleum at one time was down more than a point from where it closed yesterday afternoon, and then rallied 3 1/2 points.

Boston stocks were fairly active and higher in the early part of today's session. Gulf common was the special feature, with an advance of 1 1/2 points. Swift and Shoe common also gained ground.

The tone of both markets held strong late in the first half hour.

Trading continued quiet and almost featureless throughout the greater portion of the forenoon. Toward midday an easy tone developed. Gains that were made in the early part of the session were mostly wiped out. General Motors was up 3/4 at the opening at 109 1/2, improved to 109 3/4 and sold off to 108 before midday. Baldwin opened up 1 1/4 at 56 1/4, receded to 55 3/4, and then advanced to 57 1/4. Lehigh Valley was off 1/4 at 63 1/4, at the opening, and declined a point further. Texas Company opened up 1/4 at 21 1/2, advanced to 21 3/4, and dropped two points before midday. Third Avenue was a weak feature. After opening off 3/4 at 29 1/4, it dropped two points further.

The Boston market was quiet and irregular. Gulf common, after opening up a point at 102, advanced to 103, and fell back to 102 before midday. Nova Scotia Steel and Massachusetts Electric preferred were up. United Shoe Machinery opened up 1/4 at 55 1/2, went to 56, and then eased off. The strength in United Shoe was attributed to the belief that within the next few weeks announcement will be made of the declaration of an extra dividend on the stock. A year ago the extra was \$1.50 in cash and the holdings of the plant preferred stock. Two years ago an extra of \$2.50 in cash and 10 per cent in stock was declared.

The railroads were a weak feature of the day's trading. The "coalers" were particularly heavy in the early afternoon. Business was quiet and the tone heavy at the beginning of the last hour. Swift was strong in Boston.

### STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	92	94
Buckeye Pipe Line	104	105
Illinois Pipe Line	229	233
Indiana Pipe Line	98	101
Ohio Oil	365	370
Prairie Oil & Gas	575	585
Prairie Pipe	300	305
South Penn Oil	300	305
Standard Oil	224	228
Indiana	800	810
Kentucky	365	380
New Jersey	650	660
New York	300	312
Union Tank Line	92	95

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75 9-16, cables 4.76 7-16. Six-day bills nominally 4.72, 90 days 4.70. Franc cables 5.70 1/2, checks 5.71 1/2. Lire cables 7.05 1/2, checks 7.06 1/2. Swiss cables 5.14, checks 5.15. Guilders cables 41, checks 40 3/4. Ruble cables 28 1/2, checks 28 1/2. Pesetas 21.90 and 21.70. Stockholm 29.80 and 29.65. Christiania 29.30 and 29.10. Copenhagen 28.30 and 28.10.

### UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS

United Light & Railways Company makes this comparative report for the year ended March 31:

	1917	1916
Gross earnings	\$7,001,979	\$6,502,664
Net earnings	2,456,314	2,589,222
Net income	1,246,623	1,188,208

### HOLIDAY IN LONDON

LONDON, England.—The stock exchange remained closed today in observance of May Day.

### WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

### BOSTON AND VICINITY

Showers tonight; Wednesday generally fair, south to west winds, increasing to brisk and high.

For Southern New England: Showers tonight; Wednesday probably fair. For Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably rain.

### TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 42.10 a. m. 41  
12 noon 40

### IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	6 p. m.
Albany	42	40	38	36	34	32
Buffalo	42	40	38	36	34	32
Chicago	42	40	38	36	34	32
Cincinnati	42	40	38	36	34	32
Cleveland	42	40	38	36	34	32
Des Moines	42	40	38	36	34	32
Jacksonville	42	40	38	36	34	32
Kansas City	42	40	38	36	34	32
St. Louis	42	40	38	36	34	32
Nantucket	42	40	38	36	34	32

ALMANAC FOR TODAY  
Sun rises 4:40; High water, 6:42; 6:47 a. m.; 7:16 p. m.  
Length of day, 14:09; Moon sets, 1:46 a. m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 1:12 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	70	70	70	70
Alaska Ju.	6	6	6	6
Am Ag Chem	93	93 1/2	93	93 1/2
Am B Sugar	94 1/4	94 1/4	93 3/4	93 3/4
Am Can	45 1/2	46 1/4	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Car Fy	68	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am Col Oil	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am H & L	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am H & L pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Ice Sec	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Linseed	20 1/4	21 1/4	20 1/4	21 1/4
Am Linsd pf.	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Loco	68 1/2	69 1/2	68	68
Am Smelt'g	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	114	114	114	114
Am SSecApf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Sugar	112	112 1/2	112	112 1/2
Am Steel Fy	59	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	124 1/4	124 1/4	124	124
Am Woolen	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50
Am Zinc	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	66	66	66	66
Anaconda	80	80 1/2	79 3/4	79 3/4
Atchison	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Atchison pf.	98	98	98	98
Atl Br & Atl.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
At Coast L.	114	114	114	114
At Gulf	101 1/4	104 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Bald Loco	56 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Bald Loco pf.	100	100	100	100
Balt & Ohio	76 1/2	76 1/2	76	76
B & Ohio pf.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Barrett Co.	111	111	110 1/2	110 1/2
Batopilas	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Beth Steel	125 1/2	126 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
BFGoodrich	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Brook R T	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Brown Shoe	68	68	68	68
Burns Bros	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Butte & Sup.	43 1/2	44	43 1/2	44
Cal Petrol.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Can Pacific	161	161	159 1/2	160
Ct Leather	87 1/2	88	86 1/2	86 1/2
Ches & Ohio	60	60	60	60
Chi E Ill pf.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
CM&St Paul	81 1/2	81 1/2	79 3/4	80 1/4
CM&St Paul pf.	116	116	116	116
Chi R I & Pac	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Chi R I pf.	68	68	68	68
Ch R I pf. w. l.	81	81	81	81
Chi & N W	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Chile Cop.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chino Cop.	55	55 1/4	54 3/4	55 1/4
Col Fuel	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Col South.	26	26	26	26
Col Gas & El.	43	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Con Gas	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Corn Prod.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	101	101	100 3/4	100 3/4
Cru Steel	63 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	63
Cuban C Sug.	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
Dell & Huds.	122	122	118 1/2	118 1/2
Erie	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Erle of Ind.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
*Gas. W. & W. R.	33	33	32 1/2	32 1/2
Gen Chem.	220	220	220	220
Gen Motors	109 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
G Motors pf. N.	92	92	90 1/2	90 1/2
Granby Min.	82	83	82 1/2	82 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	33 1/4	34	33 1/4	33 1/4
Gt Nor pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Gulf States	126	126	124	124
Hartman Corp	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Harv Cor	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Harv of N. J.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Harv of N. J. pf.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Ill Central	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Inspration	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Int Con Cor.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Int C Cor pf.	56	56	55 1/2	56
Int Ag Corp.	20	20	20	20
Int Ag Corp pf.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf.	79 1/2	83	79 1/2	82 1/2
Int Nickel	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Int Paper	39	39	39	39
Int Paper pf.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Kan City So.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Kelley Tires	53	53	53	53
Kenne Cop.	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Lack Steel	75	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Lee & T. Ct.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Lehigh Val.	63 1/2	63 1/2	62	62
Long Island	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Louis & N.	131	131 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Max Motor	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Max Co.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Max Petrol.	92 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
*Miami	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Mdval Steel	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
MSP & SSM	107	107	107	107
MSP & SSM pf.	126	126	126	126
Mo K & T	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Mo K & T pf.	12	12	12	12
Mo Pacific	6	6	6	6
Mo Pac w. l.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Mo Pac w. l. pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57	57
Mo Pac Ct.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Nat Biscuit	105	105	105	105
Nat Bisc pf.	119	119	119	119
Nat Enamel	32	32	32	32
Nevada Con	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24
NY Central	94	94	93 1/2	93 1/2
NY N H & H.	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
N & W	128	128	126	127
North Am.	66	66	66	66
North Pac.	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
O Cities Gas	136 1/2	136 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Ont Silver	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Ones Bot M.	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Pacific Mail	23	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pan Am & T. pf.	92	92	92	92
*Penna	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
*Peoples Gas	82	82	82	82
Pitts Coal	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Pitts & West	26	26 1/2	25 1/2	26
Pitts & West pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64	64
Pressed St.	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2

Ray Con .....	70	30	29%	29%
Reading .....	96	66	94%	95
Repub I & S. . .	81 1/2	82	81 1/2	81 1/2
Royal Dutch . .	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Ry Steel pf . . .	97	97	97	97
Seab A L. . . . .	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
S-Roebuck . . .	176	176	176	176
Srs-Rbkpf . . .	126	126	126	126
Shat Arl . . . .	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
*Sinclair Oil . .	54 1/2	55 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Sloss Shef. . . .	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50
So Pacific . . . .	95	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
So P R S . . . . .	187	187	187	187
SPRS pf. . . . .	112	112	112	112
So Ry . . . . .	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28
So Ry pf. . . . .	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58
STL & S F . . . .	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Studebaker . . .	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Tenn Cop ctf w/	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	165
Texas Co. . . . .	212 1/4	214	213 1/4	213 1/4
Third Ave. . . .	29	29	27	27
Union B & P. . .	113 1/2	114	113 1/2	114
Union Pac. . . .	137 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	137
Union Pac pf. . .	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Un Alloy Steel .	43	43	43	43
United Fruit . .	135	136	135	136
US Realty . . . .	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
US Rubber . . . .	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
U S S & R . . . .	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
US Steel . . . . .	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
*U S Steel pf. . .	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Utah Copper . . .	116	117	115 1/2	115 1/2
V-C Chem . . . .	43 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
V-C Chem pf. . .	109	109	109	109
Wabash . . . . .	117 1/2	12	117 1/2	117 1/2
Wabash pf A. . .	48 1/2	49	48 1/2	48 1/2
Wabash pf B. . .	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
W Maryland . . .	21	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
West Pacific . . .	13 1/2	14	13	13
West Pac pf. . . .	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
West Union . . .	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Westinghse . . .	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
W & L E. . . . .	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16 1/2
W & L E Stpf. . .	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
White Motor . .	47	47	47	47
Whittys-Over . .	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31
Wilson Co. . . .	76	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Wis Cent. . . . .	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
*Woodworth . . .	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Wilworth pf. . .	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2

## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

UNEVENNESS IN  
NEW BUSINESS  
OF SHOE TRADE

Fresh Orders of Manufacturers as  
Whole Not Entirely Up to  
Level Usually Enjoyed at This  
Time—Leather Decline Slight

Specially reported for The Christian  
Science Monitor.

New business among the shoe manufacturers is spotty, and the busy spots shift from one line to another with more or less regularity. The past week Haverhill, Mass., has been the chief recipient of orders, some of which, no doubt, resulting from the labor trouble in Lynn, Mass., but the shoe business as a whole is not what merchants usually enjoy in the spring, nor does the immediate future promise any marked change.

The impression that prices are tumbling has gone beyond the limits of ordinary reasoning and is probably the prime cause of the dull conditions reported from the larger shoe centers of New England. Still, there are plants that can honestly deny any reduction in their output.

Were it not for the anticipated expansion which usually follows war, the drop in leather values might have a broader effect than it already has, but it is common knowledge that immense war loans, with all that they imply, must be felt by every person, consumers paying their share in the advanced cost of living. So with the additional expenses incident to war, merchandise must ultimately advance, although it may fluctuate during the first part of hostilities and certain commodities show a sharp decline.

The cry of cheaper leather is not general, in fact it is practically confined to light weight upper stock, which having accumulated for various reasons, the English embargo being the main hindrance to moving it abroad, is for the time being a target for the bears. However, all heavy and medium weight shoes are still costly. As far as is discernible now there is nothing but a light domestic demand that dealers in these weights need apprehend, and even then the country being in a state of war, a Government order may require the major part of a tanner's time and output any moment.

With such potential contingencies hanging over the leather market factory buyers should be chary, as the situation is all the more serious when it is known that the Government's business brooks no delay. In view of this unusual feature, it seems hardly possible that prices would recede to figures quoted in 1915, as some shoe buyers predict.

The factories which cater to the wholesale trade only, have their next season's samples ready for inspection, the salesmen starting on the road about May 15. Prices are higher than they were six months ago, despite the general impression they would figure less.

There being no centralized style creating power, novelties are as numerous as there are lines in which they might appear. It is felt, however, that conservation, now so prevalent, will cause the trade to leave oddities to their own development.

At present the factories are cleaning up spring and summer orders, and preparing for the fall run of business, much of which is still in anticipation. Buyers are tardy in this regard, influenced no doubt by the high prices now demanded, and the general apathy existent in the leather market.

The new trading season will open with a doubtful outlook, as the situation is beset by war clouds, through which experience cannot penetrate, so the startling surprises liable to open hostilities keep the merchants cautious.

It will, therefore, be a season in which individualism will be conspicuous and the acts of others having less influence than is customary. All interests, however, are well prepared to stand a strenuous and perhaps a trying season.

The packers have the hide market well in hand, and seem to be selling their winter stock at prices hardly conceivable two months ago. It has been a long time since tanners went to market with serious intentions, but the packers have now established a new list of prices, besides doing about as they please when classifying stock to fit their idea of what should constitute a sale.

This independent feature could hardly have assumed the prominence it has, if the Government orders had been put upon the market at just the opportune time. As it was, prices took a brace and certain hides actually advanced.

February and March pull-offs are now about as grubby, dirty and long-haired as it is possible to find, so therefore when March steers sell at 30¢ cents, Colorado at 30¢ and Texas at 31¢, the prices are on a par with those of last fall. The quantity was pretty good also, the recorded sales aggregating almost 150,000 hides for the past week.

It is believed that the accumulation of the winter kill has been reduced, so that the packers have little concern over the balance, and that they face the spring and summer markets in a well cleaned up condition. There are, however, stocks of light native cows, which are moving slowly. In fact, light weights in raw or finished condition are the bane of all holders today.

Native steers and heavy native cows are not plentiful and considering that the bulk of the call is for heavy stock,

the prospects of an advance are excellent.

The dull conditions of kindred markets, even down to the final distribution of footwear, makes the hide situation appear a bit paradoxical, but reports of actual sales at the above quoted rates make it difficult to argue on the side of cheaper leather, although prices of finished stock today tend lower.

However, it might be well to work cautiously, especially so if the starting point of all leathers keeps up to anywhere near the figures which mark current sales.

Although the leather market continues dull, general conditions are too serious for either dealers or buyers to ignore that war's demands may turn the present ebbing of trade into a flood tide of business without the least note of warning.

Sole leather is moving in a small way, both foreign and domestic shipments being limited. There is, of course, the army demand, but that has little use for light weight leather, which at present is accumulating. Prices hold strong, even under list, loss operating, though when the hide market with its snappy trading, at prices topping all records (for the same quality) is considered, lower quotations for finished stock could not be expected.

This line of reasoning can be applied to upper leather, of whatever grade or finish one is considering. Although concessions may be obtained in about every tannage used by shoe makers, excepting that which Government specifications call for, the parent markets show a strength which requires only an awakening in the call to make its true condition manifest by a general rise in leather values.

There are those, however, who claim that the country is largely overstocked, which feature, if true, is a sure preventive against an early revival of shoe buying, but merchants are doing business in the midst of unusual conditions. What sounds logical today may be quickly dissipated by events strictly commensurate with the unusual of the morrows.

To sum up information coming from the conservative elements of the kindred trades, buyers of footwear have a temporary advantage, but it may be of short duration, and is expected to pass by without the amount of appreciation it is said to deserve.

FIELD CROPS  
IN CANADA

The total value of the field crops in Canada in 1916 was officially estimated at \$808,054,000, as compared with \$841,297,500, the revised estimate of 1915. The totals comprise grain crops valued at \$558,172,400, as compared with \$611,789,900 in 1915; potatoes and sugar beets, \$50,094,000, as compared with \$36,739,500; and fodder crop, \$189,787,600, compared with \$192,768,100.

The smaller quantity of grain harvested was offset to some extent by the higher prices obtained; however, the total yield of field crops was higher than for any previous year, with the exception of 1915.

RAILWAY EARNINGS  
PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

Lines East and West

Month	1917	1916	1915
March	\$3,827,235	\$4,623,773	\$4,623,773
Operating expenses	32,893,532	5,597,248	5,597,248
Operating income	6,933,703	\$73,475	\$73,475
Jan 1 to March 31			
Operating revenue	1,045,123	6,971,480	6,971,480
Operating expenses	93,209,128	13,340,893	13,340,893
Operating income	13,252,995	\$7,369,413	\$7,369,413

NORTHERN PACIFIC

Month	1917	1916	1915
March	\$6,605,402	\$134,867	\$134,867
Operating expenses	1,132,032	1,424,295	1,424,295
Operating income	18,324,993	\$184,245	\$184,245
Jan 1 to March 31			
Operating revenue	5,915,109	\$215,469	\$215,469

COLORADO & SOUTHERN

Month	1917	1916	1915
March	\$1,381,793	\$120,002	\$120,002
Operating expenses	459,197	69,158	69,158
Operating income	4,862,441	561,479	561,479
Jan 1 to March 31			
Operating revenue	1,585,580	387,895	387,895

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Month	1917	1916	1915
March	\$11,846,543	\$1,465,561	\$1,465,561
Operating expenses	7,909,225	949,574	949,574
Operating income	3,937,318	515,987	515,987
Jan 1 to March 31			
Gross earnings	107,807,093	13,571,291	13,571,291
Operating expenses	68,577,482	11,771,849	11,771,849
Operating income	39,229,611	1,799,442	1,799,442

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Month	1917	1916	1915
March	\$7,070,898	\$1,127,887	\$1,127,887
Operating expenses	5,299,507	556,957	556,957
Operating income	1,771,391	\$560,930	\$560,930
Jan 1 to March 31			
Operating revenue	20,094,968	2,619,752	2,619,752
Operating expenses	15,370,293	1,457,714	1,457,714
Operating income	4,724,675	\$1,162,038	\$1,162,038

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN

Month	1917	1916	1915
March	\$4,704,657	\$4,234,294	\$4,234,294
Operating expenses	1,565,513	1,749,646	1,749,646
Operating income	1,303,252	1,484,648	1,484,648
Jan 1 to March 31			
Operating revenue	13,106,059	12,331,509	12,331,509
Operating expenses	4,604,479	5,042,217	5,042,217
Operating income	3,845,430	4,433,291	4,433,291

\*Decrease.

## SOCIETE FINANCIERE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Stockholders of Societe Financiere Franco-Americaine, organized in 1905, with capital of 50,000,000 francs, have been notified of third repayment, amounting to 25 per cent, which completes repayment of amount originally paid in on the shares. A considerable amount of securities remains still to be realized, and further payments will be made from time to time.

## PENNSYLVANIA WHEAT CROP

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Department of Agriculture announced apparent wheat production of Pennsylvania for the present year will be 23,275,000 bushels.

Decline from Mo. Yr.

	Mon	Sat	ago	ago	ago
Highest grade rails	91.42	*16	2.33	1.58	
Second grade rails	87.34	*10	2.27	2.54	
Public utility bonds	93.19	*10	1.77	2.02	
Industrial bonds	96.25	*16	1.06	2.16	
Combined average	92.05	*03	1.86	2.08	

\*Advance

HIGHER COAL  
PRICE TO MEET  
WAGE ADVANCE

Estimate of Increase to 173,000  
Miners in Pennsylvania Fields  
Is \$30,000,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The award by anthracite operators of a wage advance of 10 per cent to contract miners and advances to other classes of mine labor ranging from 10 per cent to 20 per cent becomes effective May 1, and as soon as operators have definite figures as to additional cost involved, price of anthracite will be advanced in compensation. Labor leaders have estimated increase in wages for the 173,000 miners in the Pennsylvania fields at \$30,000,000, and predictions as to effect on coal prices range from an advance of 40 to 75 cents a ton.

Supplies of anthracite are very low, not only at the mines but in dealers' hands and consumers' bins. March was a big month with total tonnage at record figures, but last year was a small year in anthracite production, and April was well under March figures on account of holidays around Easter.

Scarcity in anthracite is emphasized by increased use of hard coal by the railroads which are short of bituminous. High prices for soft coal have developed an additional demand for anthracite by the carriers, especially those serving Pennsylvania mining sections.

Pennsylvania coal operators are endeavoring to persuade the miners to forego some of the extra holidays and thereby increase output. The recent wage advance granted was readily agreed to by operators because at the former scale of wage mining towns were rapidly losing their laboring population, attracted by higher wages in industrial centers. This defection of workmen, for a year or more, recently had become so serious as to restrict colliery output. The day laborers at the mine and the colliery boys have been won away to the munition factories in large numbers.

In the mining region 35 festivals are observed annually in addition to the regular legal holidays.

The four-year wage agreement entered into in April a year ago between miners and operators in the Pennsylvania fields gave the men the eight-hour day, and there has been no indication as yet that the men will forego this limited workday in order to increase production. It would not be surprising, however, if Washington called on the men for a nine or ten-hour day during the war as an act of patriotism. The men would, presumably, draw overtime pay for time in excess of eight hours.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

H. C. Frick Coke Company has increased wages 10 per cent. About 35,000 men are affected.

Great Northern Railway clerks are to receive more than \$1,000,000 annually in increased salaries, effective May 1.

Indiana wheat authorities say recent rains will add from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels to state's production, now expected to be 80 per cent to 85 per cent of normal.

Minneapolis milling companies will hereafter ask a margin of \$5 on every barrel of flour purchased for future delivery. Action was taken with a view to curbing speculation and also affording greater protection to millers.

It is estimated that the United States will be turning out a 2000-ton wooden ship every two days by Oct 1 and one every day a month later. Contracts have been awarded yards at Jacksonville, Fla., and Beaumont, Tex., by the Shipping Board. Rumored two other plants will be opened soon on the Pacific coast.

The Standard Shipbuilding Company of Staten Island will launch on Decoration Day the first steel steamship to be built there. Vessel will be 392 feet 6 inches long, displaces 7300 tons, has average speed of 10½ knots per hour and probably cost \$600,000. Six similar ships are in construction and company is preparing to build eight more.

Readjustment of relations between Long Island and Pennsylvania roads was authorized by New York Public Service Commission Monday. An issue of \$5,202,100 5 per cent debentures will be given Long Island minority stockholders for their stock, and an issue of \$2,110,250 of Long Island stock will be given to Pennsylvania in exchange for the 4 per cent Long Island debentures which Pennsylvania now holds.

United States will soon make a loan to Belgium. Unofficial estimates place the size at approximately \$150,000,000. Indications are that French and Italian loans will be made within the present week, funds to be raised by further offer of treasury certificates. Secretary McAdoo has under consideration proposition providing for bi-weekly offering of treasury certificates in blocks of \$150,000,000 to \$250,000,000, according to ability of banks to readily absorb them.

## BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

Decline from Mo. Yr.

	Mon	Sat	ago	ago	ago
Highest grade rails	91.42	*16	2.33	1.58	
Second grade rails	87.34	*10	2.27	2.54	
Public utility bonds	93.19	*10	1.77	2.02	
Industrial bonds	96.25	*16	1.06	2.16	
Combined average	92.05	*03	1.86	2.08	

\*Advance

BUYERS FROM  
UNITED STATES  
AT WOOL SALES

First of London Series Has Good  
Selection of Staple—Offerings Largely of Greasy Variety—American Demand Light

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England, April 10.—The first day's sale in London open to American buyers took place on March 29, when the catalogues offered by far the best selection of the series. Practically the whole of the offerings consisted of greasy wool, and they had evidently been arranged with a careful eye to American preferences. As things turned out, the American demand was not as extensive or as keen as has been expected, and it is estimated that not more than 2000 bales were taken for that market out of a total of 8500. Home trade buyers eagerly grasped the opportunity of increasing their supplies from a particularly desirable lot of wools, and prices were fully up to and frequently in advance of previous rates. A large line of Sydney grease, of excellent style and quality, but with some burr, sold at from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 7d. for the best and 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. for average combings, while the broken made from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. Well-grown and light Queenslands, slightly chafed and with some sear, realized 2s. 11½d. to 3s. ¼d. for the greasy combings, and 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. for the best pieces. For earthen Queenslands 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. was paid for the best, and 2s. to 2s. 3d. for the heavier lots.

Again on March 31 the sale was open to American buyers, but although their competition was somewhat stronger, the selection was not as suitable as on the previous occasion, and the quantity taken by them was less.

Another census of stocks of wool and wool products was held ordered by the Army Council. The date to be taken is March 31, and returns are to be handed in by topmakers at the latest by April 10, and by others on or before April 15. The particulars required include the amount of wool, tops, yarn, piece goods, etc., owned by the maker of the return and actually in the United Kingdom on March 31, whether on owner's premises, or on commission combers, spinners or manufacturers' premises, or in other warehouses, docks, railways, etc. Returns are required in respect of all textile fabrics containing 50 per cent or more of wool, whether new wool or shoddy.

A further order has been issued by the Army Council under which they take possession of all merino wools now in the United Kingdom, except wools held by users, or bought before the date of the order, for the purpose of manufacture by them in the United Kingdom. This order indicates a shortage of wools for the manufacture of army flannel. It will stop exports, even when wools have already been bought for that purpose. In March wools and wastes were exported to the United States to the value of over \$67,000.

In view of the approach of the new home-grown wool clip, and the necessity of emptying warehouses to insure its rapid handling, the Wool Department of the War Office are releasing certain quantities of British wool. These are of types not usually required for military purposes, and not likely to be required for the substitution of other wools for Government requirements. Applications from manufacturers for the export trade will have preference.

The terms of remuneration for topmakers under the State control scheme have recently been under consideration. In the first instance the Government offered to the so-called Government topmakers 1d. per pound for English and ¾d. for crossbreds (less 10 per cent in each case for prepared sorts), and ¾d. for merinos, affiliated firms to be subject to a deduction of ¼d. per pound, the difference in favor of the Government topmakers representing payment for their additional work and responsibility. An alternative proposal was put forward by the trade that the rate of payment per pound of tops delivered should be the same for Government and affiliated topmakers, but that the former, in consideration of their additional work and responsibility, should receive an extra 10 per cent for English, 5 per cent for crossbreds, and 2½ per cent for merinos. The claim for extra remuneration for Government topmakers has since been waived, and both classes will be satisfied with payment on the same scale. The decision of the Government has not yet been announced.

Sir William Priestley, M. P., has been elected president of the United Kingdom Association of Wool Textile Industries, the new central authority established for the purpose of conducting negotiations on behalf of the trade with Government departments, and Mr. Theodore C. Taylor, M. P. (Batley) and Mr. E. J. Bruce (president of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce) have been appointed vice-presidents. It does not appear that the new association is going to be unanimously backed by the trade. At a meeting of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce the chairman (Mr. J. E. Shaw) implied that it had been founded for the purpose of opposing State control in the interests of wool dealers, whose trade had been taken away. He mentioned that a friend of his, who used to make £4000 a year before the war, was now getting perhaps not more than £600 or £700 in a post under the Government scheme. While admitting that from the dealer's point of view there was some cause for complaint, Mr.

Shaw maintained that once a user got into the way of obtaining his supplies from the Government, he found no great difficulty in the matter, if he was doing a legitimate trade. Another speaker declared that in these days a middleman who made a big profit out of wool was not an economic necessity. These views have given considerable offense in Bradford, where it is asked how spinners and manufacturers will fare without the financial assistance rendered by the wool merchant and topmaker after the war.

CORN PRODUCTS  
BIG EARNINGS

Corn Products Refining report for quarter ended March 31, 1917, shows earnings are continuing far ahead of expectations.

Net profits of \$2,450,038 after charges, including preferred dividend of \$521,970, are at annual rate of \$9,800,000, compared with 1916 net of \$6,083,746, and equal to \$3.55 a share on the common, after deducting preferred dividend of 1½ per cent, or at annual rate of \$15.40 on the junior shares. In first quarter of 1916 the company reported a surplus of \$682,798, equal to \$1.50 a share on the common, or at annual rate of \$6 on the junior shares.

There are accumulations still due on the preferred of 9-16 per cent, but it is expected these will be cleaned up before end of this year, paving the way for an initial disbursement on the common.

The company points out that dividend of 5 per cent on preferred paid April 16 on account of accumulated dividends, amounting to \$1,491,345, was disbursed from surplus and profits accrued prior to March 1, 1913.

The company also says: "Stockholders should realize that these unusually large profits are due to abnormal conditions and must not be regarded as an index to normal earnings."

REJUVENATION  
IN KANSAS WHEAT

TOPEKA, Kan.—Soaking rains have fallen over the greater part of Kansas precipitation averaging about one inch. Growing wheat has taken on new activity and hundreds of fields thought useless are coming out and promise a yield of eight to ten bushels an acre. Every late report is favorable, and it is opinion of General Freight Agent Koozitz of Santa Fe Railway, who had made a State-wide investigation, that Kansas will harvest around 50,000,000 bushels of wheat. This estimate is believed to be conservative by grain men and growers who have watched the rejuvenation of the wheat plants under recent rains. It may be said with reasonable certainty, therefore, that the first of May conditions will guarantee prediction made. Oats are looking good and corn planting is in progress all over the State. A big acreage is being planted.

SOUTHERN FARMERS  
GET MONEY AID

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Representatives of 327 banks in Kentucky at a meeting held here agreed to extend credit to all farmers owning and operating their own farms in their communities for purpose of increasing crop production, pending the time the Farm Loan Bank's resources can be placed at their disposal through the organization of farm loan associations. Farmers will be admonished by each of the banks to place their orders for cans and jars for preserving fruits and vegetables immediately with their merchants so that they can be supplied in time. The funds for this stock will be lent by the banks.

SHOE BUYERS  
Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 1

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—O. N. Clause of Clause Bros. & Co.; U. S.

Baltimore—H. W. Strauss of Baltimore Bargain House; Adams.

Chicago—J. C. Coburn of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.

Cleveland—Max Krohnigold; Essex.

Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips of Stewart Dames Shoe Co.; Essex.

Wilmington, Va.—Edward F. Haley; Essex.

Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.

New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour.

New York—C. C. Downing of Charles Williams Stores; Essex.

Philadelphia—George De Cou of De Cou Bros. & Co.; U. S.

Philadelphia—L. Weinstein; U. S.

Ponca, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S.

Reading, Pa.—J. B. Knorr of Knorr & Ruth; U. S.

Richmond, Va.—J. C. Patterson Jr. of Stephen Putney Shoe Co.; Tour.

Rochester, N. Y.—F. W. Hahn; U. S.

Sacramento, Cal.—E. T. Reddy of Weinstein Lubin & Co.; Avery.

Savannah—H. Cullinan of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.

Savannah—A. Shapiro; U. S.

Savannah—C. E. Hymson; U. S.

Savannah—M. Foster; U. S.

Williams Stores; Essex.

Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Truman of Chestnut & Truman; U. S.

## LEATHER BUYERS

New Orleans—C. H. Frye of Apex Shoe Factory; Essex.

New York—Max Brill of Morgenstern & Brill; Thorn.

Rochester, N. Y.—F. S. Elain; U. S.

Rochester, N. Y.—William Brink; U. S.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

JOPLIN ZINC PRICE  
JOPLIN, Mo.—Zinc ore market quiet at \$70 a ton, pending war developments.

HIGH OPERATING  
COSTS FOR THIRD  
AVENUE RAILWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Third Avenue Railway revenues, in common with those of other traction companies in the eastern part of the country, are feeling the depressing effect of steadily increasing prices for power and material.

Statements of earnings for the system covering March and nine months ended March 31, 1917, shows increased operating expenses and decreases in net income, although gross earnings last month only ran \$6444 behind corresponding month in 1916.

A deficit of \$61,991 was returned in March, compared with a surplus of \$19,931 in March, 1916, a decrease of \$81,923 in net income.

## LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

WESTERN

CALIFORNIA

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Make Reservations Now  
For Season of 1917

## The New Ocean House Swampscott Mass.

Opens June 19

Greatly enlarged, rearranged and beautified.  
Many new and interesting features planned  
for the coming season.

Our descriptive booklet mailed on request  
E. R. GRABOW COMPANY  
Owners and Managers  
131 State Street, Boston, Mass.

## The Atlantic House Atlantic Hill Nantasket Beach Mass.

Overlooking one of the finest BEACHES on the coast—unexcelled bathing facilities. Desirable cottages to let arranged for housekeeping (meals may be taken at the hotel). AWAY FROM ALL FORTIFICATIONS—outside the field of attraction for land or naval demonstrations—within 20 miles of Boston and its food supply. Daily rates \$3.50 and up. Special rate for entire season, June 27 to Sept. 4. Booklets and information at Hotel Thorndike, Boston. LINCOLN DAMON, Manager. Under same management as Hotel Thorndike, one of Boston's best hotels, Boylston St., opposite Public Gardens.

## Hotel Puritan

330 Commonwealth Avenue  
BOSTON  
Near Massachusetts Ave. Subway Station, which is 4 minutes from shops and theatres.  
Globe trotters call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in the world. Single room with bath from \$3, double from \$4. Siting room: two double bedrooms and bathroom for two or more persons \$9 to \$15. All your inquiries gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## BOSTON AND PLYMOUTH HOTEL BUCKMINSTER

645 BEACON STREET BOSTON, MASS.  
A residential hotel of excellence, most conveniently located and accessible to all parts of the city. Very attractive rates for transients during summer months. Private garage. No intoxicating liquors sold.

## HOTEL PILGRIM

PLYMOUTH, MASS.  
A summer hotel in Massachusetts' most historic town. Unusually attractive. On the edge of the ocean. Sea food in abundance.  
EXCEPTIONAL GOLF COURSE

P. F. BRINE, Hotel Buckminster, operating both hotels

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL HOTEL  
All Charges Most Moderate

TARIFF  
Single Room with Bath . . . \$3 per day and upwards  
Double Room with Bath . . . \$5 per day and upwards  
EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director

## Sagamore Beach Cape Cod, Massachusetts

Bradford Arms. Sagamore Lodge  
Opens June 30 Opens June 15

SPRING SPECIALS, LAKES AND OCEAN—  
Swimming, boating, fishing, tennis, golf, etc.  
SPECIAL FEATURES—COMFORTABLE  
TABLE ROOMS, ABSOLUTE CLEANLINESS,  
LIBERAL TABLE. Atmosphere of rest and  
comfort. Good tennis and golf. For details  
address until June 8.  
General Mgr., 159 Devonshire St., Boston,  
or Hotel and Travel Section, The Christian  
Science Monitor.

Very desirable house lots for sale—for the  
erection of summer homes.

## CALL FOR WOMEN WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—The committee for  
the voluntary mobilization of Italian  
women workers, which already em-  
ploys a large number of women who  
require some payment for their work,  
is now making a fresh appeal to those  
who are in a position to give their  
services gratuitously to their country.  
The need is for women who can un-  
derstand employment in positions of  
trust. The work will be unpaid, but  
it can be done at their own times.  
Women have worked so devotedly in  
the hospitals and in many kinds of  
relief work for the last 2½ years that  
it is felt that their response to this  
fresh appeal will be immediate and  
hearty and that, in this way, they will  
give one more proof of the singleness  
of purpose which exists between the  
soldiers who are fighting at the front  
and the women of their families who  
remain at home.

## WHITE MOUNTAINS NEW PROFILE HOUSE

NEW HAMPSHIRE. ALTITUDE 2,600 FEET  
20 Cottages in connection. Garage, Golf, Tennis  
and Boating. White service throughout. Our  
own farm and dairy. ON IDEAL TOUR.

C. H. GREENLEAF, Prop. A. E. DICK, Mgr.  
E. B. RICH, Asst. New York office, 1,180 Broadway.

## ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE SNAPEE

Soo-Nipi Park Lodge

AND COTTAGES, LAKE SNAPEE, N. H.  
Modern Hotel, with Private Boats, Eleva-  
tor, etc. Open June 15. Superb golf links,  
Sailing, Boating, etc. Garage. For infor-  
mation regarding accommodations and cot-  
tage address L. M. WAITE, Mgr.,  
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## FLUME HOUSE

White Mountains of New Hampshire

American and European Plan.  
Ideal tour on road to Profile and Bretton  
Woods. Tennis, mountain climbing and motoring  
among the clouds. Most desirable social  
life. Equipped scenery, glorious air. Rates  
upon application. Circular, Postoffice address,  
Flume House, N. H. S. H. BIGELOW, Mgr.

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Cafe MINERVA

216 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.  
EXCELLENT FOOD AND SERVICE  
ARTISTIC SURROUNDINGS  
MUSIC

H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor  
Operating also Savoy and Irvington Cafes

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### Alaska Calls

With all the mystery of the  
Northern Lights, with fairy fields  
of flowers, snow-capped moun-  
tains, Indian villages and the tra-  
ditions of the Totem Pole, Alaska  
calls to you. Travel over the  
GRAND TRUNK  
PACIFIC RY.

Luxurious service on its trains  
through the majestic beauty of  
the Canadian Rockies at their  
best. Thence by Grand Trunk  
Pacific steamships to Alaska.  
Write or call for illustrated de-  
scriptive Booklet No. 600.  
W. R. EASTMAN, G. A. P. D.  
Rm. 707-9015 South Bldg.  
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Boston, Mass.



NEW ENGLAND

The Arthur L. Race Co.  
Operating Brandon Hall, Brookline, Mass.  
Announce to guests of

## The Masconomo and Cottages at Manchester-by-the-Sea

On the Exclusive and  
Famous North Shore

that reservations for season of 1917  
should now be made.

This well known and popular house  
has much to offer its patrons. Safe  
bathing, sports and amusements for  
the younger set. Ideal roads. Su-  
perior cuisine and home comforts.

## E. R. Grabow Company

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Hotel Empire

333 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.  
Select Apartments by the Year.

## Hotel Tuileries

270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.  
Private Suites, two to six rooms.  
Famous Catherine de Medici Ball  
Room may be secured at reasonable  
rates for Balls, Banquets, Association  
Meetings, etc.

Main Office, 131 State St., Boston

## SAVOY

455 Columbus Avenue  
BOSTON, MASS. Savoy Company, Inc.  
Lessee. William O. Morin, Manager.  
Tel. Back Bay 8048.

European plan: 200 rooms and suites.  
Every room has a private connecting bath-  
room. Single rooms, with private connect-  
ing bath-room, \$1 per day. Large rooms,  
with private connecting bath-rooms, some  
with parlor, for two, \$1 per day each  
person. Every seventh day free. Large  
first-class restaurant. Moderate prices.  
1 block to first-class garage. Illustrated  
booklet sent free upon request.

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307 Huntington Avenue,  
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EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN  
Prices \$1.50 and Up

## Old Natick Inn

SOUTH NATICK, MASS.  
Large, comfortable rooms.  
Suites with bath. Excellent table.  
Garage accommodations.  
Seventeen miles from Boston.  
Tel. Natick 8610. MISS HARRIS, Mgr.

## The PEMICWASSET

J. R. ELLIOTT  
PLYMOUTH, N. H.  
The New Pemigewasset House will open on  
the eighth of May for Summer Tourists.  
The House has been doubled in size, all bath-  
rooms, telephone and steam heat in each room.  
It is located in the White Mountains, only four hours from Boston. Eleva-  
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Boston to the White Mountains.

## For the Delightful Early Spring

COME TO

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BETHEL, MAINE  
A perfectly appointed house. Every amuse-  
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## PILGRIM HOUSE

PROVINCETOWN, MASS.  
S. P. CLARK, Manager  
Comfortable rooms, exceptional table. Rooms  
with or without bath.  
Boating, bathing and special points of in-  
terest.  
Rates, \$2.00 per day, \$12 to \$40 per week.

## COTUIT INN

AND COTTAGES  
CAPE COD—COTUIT, MASS.  
Open April 15 to Oct. 1. Booklet, CHARLES  
L. GIFFORD, Prop., Cotuit, Mass., or 73 Tre-  
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For over a quarter of  
a century The Hol-  
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ronized by people who  
know and demand  
first-class hotel  
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The sort of uniformly  
efficient service that  
only years of experi-  
ence can produce,  
coupled with equip-  
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iences always thor-  
oughly modern, are  
the reasons why Hol-  
lenden guests make  
return visits, time af-  
ter time—year after  
year.

EUROPEAN PLAN.  
WITH BATH:  
For One Person . . . \$2 to \$5  
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With Twin Beds . . . \$4 to \$6  
Suites at various prices.

## The Hollenden Cleveland



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KANSAS CITY  
Known from Coast  
to Coast as THE hotel  
of the Southwest.

600 Fire-Proof Rooms  
Rates \$1.50 and upward  
Wallace N. Robinson, Pres.

## SEATTLE, WASH. New Washington Hotel

Superb Location  
Overlook Harbor  
and Sound  
All Rooms with  
Private Bath  
Rates \$2.50 Per Day  
and Up  
Superior Dining Ser-  
vice and Cnfe  
One of the Finest  
Hotels on the  
Pacific Coast

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DENVER, COLORADO  
Seventeenth Avenue and Lincoln Street  
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL  
200 ROOMS. ALL UP-TO-DATE  
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens  
Artisan Water. Popular Prices  
IRWIN E. ALLEN, Manager

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E. P. 75c up. \$1.50 up Private Bath.  
COURTESY—SERVICE—VALUE  
Cafe and Lunch Room at Popular Prices

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1000 ROOMS. 1000 BATHS  
Every room has private bath, running ice  
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Also at Buffalo and Cleveland.  
Now building in St. Louis and New York

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FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT  
RESTAURANT IN CONNECTION  
Rooms 50c. 75c and \$1  
816 Fulton Street, PEORIA, ILL.

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1000 ROOMS. 1000 BATHS  
Every room has private bath, running ice  
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Also at Buffalo and Detroit.  
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## Hotel Stewart

SAN FRANCISCO  
Grand St., just off Union Square  
New steel and concrete structure, located in  
midst of theater, cafe and retail store dis-  
tricts. Home-like comfort rather than un-  
necessary expensive luxury. Motor Bus  
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European Plan, \$1.50 upward.  
Breakfast 50c, Lunch 50c, Dinner \$1.00  
Further particulars at any office 71108.  
COOK & SON, our special representatives.

## NEW ENGLAND

## THE BELLEVUE

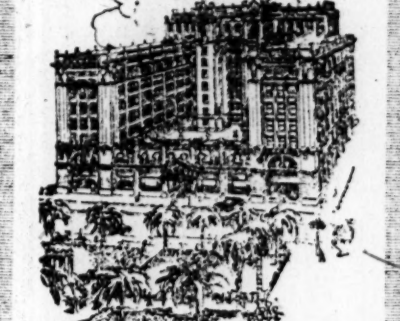
Beach Bluff, Mass. NORTH SHORE  
WILL BE OPEN FOR THE SEASON MAY 30  
The Office will be open the first five days  
of each week to make arrangements for rooms.  
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L. M. STEVENS, Proprietor

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The Cross-Wells Company  
Hotel and Restaurant  
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17 and 19 So. Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO  
Cafeteria furnishing a specialty. Out-  
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Luxurious Apartments with Hotel Service  
Six blocks from business center overlooking  
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A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick  
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Rates Right—Service Right  
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Only Hotel Lobby Overlooking the Plaza  
Rooms 75c to \$2. Suites \$4 to \$5 per day.  
A Hotel for Your Mother, Your Sister, Your  
Wife and Yourself.

## SAN DIEGO

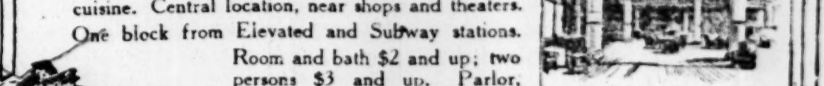
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Room with privilege of bath, \$1.00  
Room with private bath, \$1.50  
New, Modern and Strictly First Class

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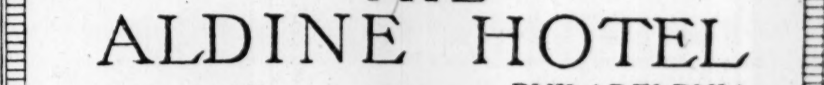
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Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled  
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One block from Elevated and Subway stations.  
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Within easy walk of the leading shop and all Railroads.  
Highest-Class American Plan from \$4.50 European Plan from \$1.50  
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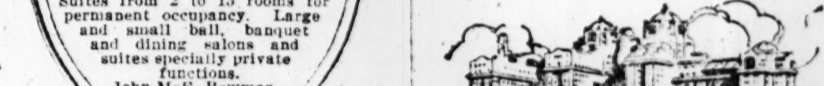
Only hotel occupying an entire city  
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Room rates from \$2.50 per day.  
Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for  
permanent occupancy. Large  
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dining salons and  
suites specially private  
functions.  
John McE. Bowman,  
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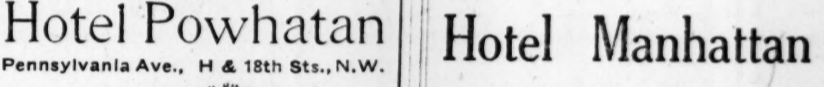
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Showing the Hotel Powhatan upon the  
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Overlooking the White House, offers every  
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European Plan.  
Cuisine and Service Francaise.  
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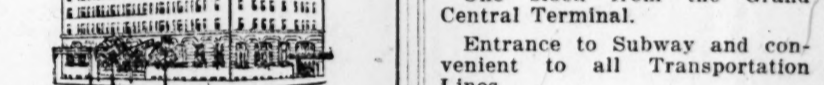
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JOHN MCE. BOWMAN, President.  
PAUL B. BODEN, Vice-President.



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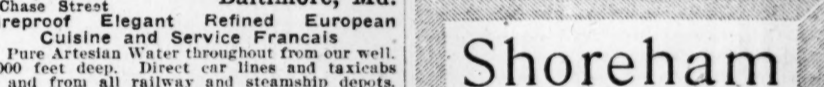
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ACCOMMODATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILES  
Write for Terms  
EUGENE S. COCHRAN, Mgr.



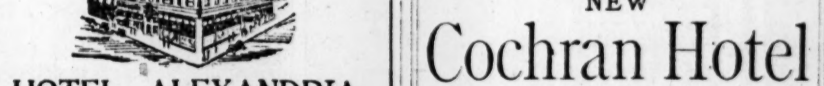
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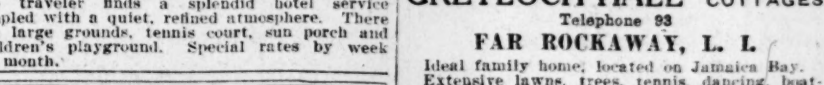
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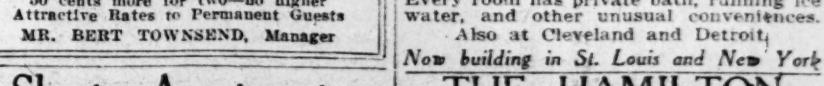
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Good Table. American Plan. \$2.50 up per day.  
Special rates by week or month. Booklet.  
IRVING C. BALL, Proprietor.



## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

## VIII

Having completed the Declaration of Rights, with the exception of minor details, the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, on reconvening after a short recess, Jan. 5, 1916, entered into consideration of the frame of government for the Constitution. Its meeting place now was the chamber of the House of Representatives, in the old State House in Boston, the church in what is now Harvard Square, Cambridge, not being suited for the convention during the winter months.

Repeated adjournments, without consideration of important business, were taken by the convention until Jan. 27, the journal of the convention stating that the roads were in poor condition, and not enough delegates were present to warrant action on the important matter in hand. One of the acts of the convention during this period was to invite the town of Braintree to elect a delegate to succeed John Adams, he "having sailed for Europe on an important appointment from Congress."

The first part of the tentative draft of the Constitution discussed after the recess was the Harvard College section, now chapter five of the Constitution. This was accepted substantially as it stands today, after a motion had been defeated to strike from the opening sentence the reference to the founders of Harvard College as "wise and pious."

The other chapters of the tentative draft also were accepted in large part virtually as they came from the special committee of thirty, and this committee received them from its subcommittee of three, in which John Adams played so prominent a part. And the substance of the tentative draft as prepared by this subcommittee continues in a remarkable degree to be the Constitution of today, notwithstanding the alterations by the original convention, and by the 44 amendments which have since been made.

One of the alterations in the tentative draft was to strike out a specification that the representatives to the Legislature should be chosen "from among the wisest, most prudent and virtuous of the freemen." Instead, the convention decided to let the people pass on the question of educational and moral qualifications, but it was decided that senators and representatives must possess a certain amount of property, real or personal. The section relating to persons not entitled to seats in the Senate and House of Representatives was discussed at length, a motion, among others, to exclude "settled ministers of the Gospel" falling "after very full debate."

It was proposed and debated to have a provision for a fine for non-attendance at elections, but this was not accepted. An attempt was made to have the Chief Executive called President, rather than Governor, but this was defeated.

A subject of lengthy discussion was whether the council to advise the Governor was to consist of the Senate, or a part of the Senate, or was to be a separate body. Finally, it was decided to let a joint convention of the Senate and House elect five councilors from among the senators, the chosen senators to vacate their seats in the upper branch. By subsequent amendments, this council has been radically amended, so that now there are eight executive councilors elected directly by the people.

Another subject of lengthy debate was that of the oaths to be administered to officials. The journal throws little light on the debate, but it is clear that the delegates wished to make certain that the Government would be free from civil and religious influence from abroad. At the same time, they wished the officials to be "religious" men. It was finally decided that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, councilors, senators and representatives should swear that they "believe in the Christian religion and have a firm persuasion of its truth." Also, they, together with any person appointed to a judicial, executive, military or other office under the Government, were required to surrender all allegiance to foreign civil or religious authorities.

The latter oath read in part as follows: "I do swear . . . that no foreign prince, person, prelate, State or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, preeminence, authority, dispensing or other power in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this Commonwealth; and do further testify and declare that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath." In 1820, this oath of allegiance was amended by the substitution of the oath at present used, pledging true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth and the Constitution thereof.

March 2, 1780, the convention, having completed its framing of the Constitution, adjourned to the first Wednesday in June to await the verdict of the people on the product of the convention's deliberations. Eighteen hundred copies of the Constitution were printed, to be distributed by "three expresses, employed at the public expense" among the selectmen of the towns and the committees of the plantations. These authorities were to call the voters of their respective localities into meeting for discussion of the provisions of the Constitution. If a majority in a town disapproved of any provision, the authorities were to communicate this fact to the secretary of the convention before June, giving the reasons for the objection. All the local authorities were to send to the conven-

tion the votes of their towns on each side of every question.

The towns were asked to agree that if two-thirds of those voting favored the Constitution, the convention should declare it adopted; that if there were not two-thirds in favor, the convention could amend it so that it met with the approval of two-thirds, as indicated by the return of their votes on each side of the several questions.

After reconvening in June, it soon became evident that considerable time would be occupied in tabulating the vote. After several days, the committee in charge of the tabulation reported that 174 towns had sent in their returns, that a total of 5776 votes had been cast, and that of these 4564 were in favor of the Constitution, provided certain amendments were made. Discussion turned on whether two-thirds of those who had voted were willing to accept the Constitution without change. The count was questioned, particularly with regard to the returns on the third article of the Declaration of Rights, that relating to public support of Protestant religious preaching.

Finally, the following question was put to the convention on each article of the Declaration of Rights: "Is it your opinion that the people have accepted of this article?" The journal of the convention states that the vote was in the affirmative on all the articles "by a very great majority." It was next voted that the people had accepted by a two-thirds vote the entire Constitution as submitted to them in the printed form.

After designating the last Wednesday in October, 1780, as the time when the Constitution should take effect, the convention dissolved, June 16.

## WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS' WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—A deputation of women munition workers headed by Miss Mary Macarthur, general secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers; Miss Margaret Bondfield, organizing secretary; and Miss Isobel Sloan were received recently by Mr. F. Kellaway, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Munitions. The object of the deputation was to press for an advance of 2d. an hour for all women engaged in munitions work, and 5s. a week advance on the minimum laid down for women engaged on men's work. Some time ago the Committee on Production granted a general advance to men and boys engaged in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, but the women were not included in the award. In presenting the women's case to Mr. Kellaway, Miss Macarthur pointed out the hardships caused by the present high cost of living. It was often alleged, she stated, that women were receiving extravagantly high wages for munition work, but the fact remained that women were now in a worse position than before the war, owing to the present greatly diminished purchasing power of money. As a result, she stated, considerable feeling on the subject existed in some of the more crowded areas.

The deputation had a sympathetic hearing from Mr. Kellaway, and it is hoped that an official announcement will be made soon.

## CHICAGO MAYOR TO BE REPORTED TO CAPITAL

CHICAGO, Ill.—A report of alleged "disloyal" utterances of Mayor William Hale Thompson will be forwarded to Washington, it is admitted at headquarters of the local bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, of which Hinton G. Clabaugh is division superintendent.

The report was said to include the newspaper reports of the Mayor's statements relative to inviting the British and French commissions to Chicago and also the views of the committee of three, which last Saturday called the attention of District Attorney Clyne to the attitude of the Mayor.

Maj. John V. Clinchin of the First Illinois Infantry Regiment has resigned his position as assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago, because of the attitude Mayor Thompson has taken on the question of inviting the Allies' commission to Chicago. In a letter to the Mayor, Major Clinchin severely criticized the city's chief executive for his "lack of patriotism."

COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The president of the Board of Trade has appointed Lord Buckmaster (chairman), Mr. C. S. Guthrie, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Mr. F. D. Mackinnon, K. C.; Mr. Walter Raine, Mr. F. G. Rice, and Mr. T. Worthington, to be a committee to consider and report on the position of British manufacturers and merchants after the war in respect of contracts entered into by them prior to the war with persons or companies in the United Kingdom or in allied or neutral countries, the fulfillment of which has been prevented or impeded by the war, and as to the measures, if any, which are necessary or desirable in this respect.

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Most Magnificent Hotel in the South. Rooms single or en suite. European plan. Illustrated booklet.  
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MADE IN HIGH GLOSS and NO GLOSS. A beautiful white finish for painting living rooms, halls, kitchens, bathrooms, nurseries, woodwork and iron bedsteads and furniture. Withstands the hardest wear and is easily cleaned with soap and water, without injuring the finish. Can be used equally well on wood, metal or plaster surfaces. Interior or Exterior. Sold by reliable dealers throughout New England. CARPENTER-MORTON CO., Store & Office, 77-79 Sudbury St., Boston. Two minutes from Scollay Sq.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although producing large quantities of fruits and vegetables, Costa Ricans increased their imports of cheese, condensed milk, butter, lard and meats, between 1905 and 1915 nearly two millions of pounds, according to the report of United States Consul Chase at San Jose.

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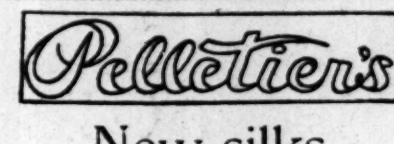
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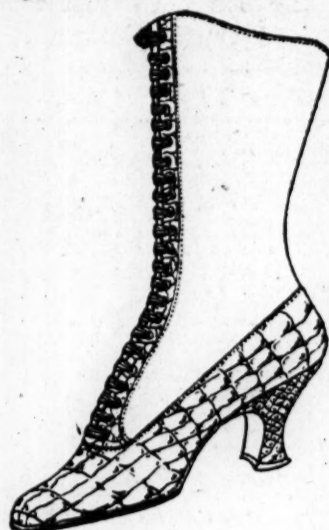
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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Sweaters for Here, There and Everywhere

If there were in our high schools classes for the training of writers on subjects pertaining to feminine fashions, the teacher might, perhaps, expect an essay to begin as follows: "The sweater is one of the most popular garments of the day. It is worn by men, as well as by women and children. Men's sweaters are, naturally, rather plain, heavy garments in dark-colored wool. Those provided for women, however, are often handsome in design, color and material. Sweaters for small boys and girls resemble, respectively, those made for men and women."

Such an opening paragraph, even if not thrillingly interesting, would be, nevertheless, quite correct. But, if the writer were to continue her dissertation with remarks on the sweaters offered to women and girls this season, she might make it really quite readable. For the ever popular sweater is even more of a favorite just now than ever. And, as for color, it out-rides even the millinery, which is saying a great deal. If you were to visit the workshop of some manufacturer of these garments in either silk or wool, you would be amazed at the length and variety of his sample color strips. It would seem that the most exacting seeker for any particular shade must be satisfied.

As for style, there is plenty of variety in that as well. To be sure, the coat sweater lends, that is readily understood, because it is so much easier to don than the slip-over garment. However, the middie sweater, as it is called this season, bids fair to appropriate a large portion of popular approval. The one shown in the accompanying illustration is of bright canary-yellow wool, in what is known as the Shetland stitch. It has a plain V-neck, large enough to allow it to be slipped on over the head with ease. The neck is finished off with a plain, flat knitted band, and the collar of the blouse shows up above it. The lower edge of the sweater and the cuffs are of the same wool, but knitted in a heavy, ribbed stitch. The sash is finished with tassels of the yellow wool at the end. If the girl who had her picture drawn wearing this sweater had only known it, she might have tied that sash in a much more unusual and attractive way. Instead of knotting it in front, she might have crossed it there and drawn the tassel ends back through the loops under the arms and let an end hang down at each side. That is by far the latest thing in sash-management and it looks very well. This model is made in all colors, light and dark. The bright canary-green is exceedingly smart. A Panama hat, or any kind of a sport straw, would become a good accessory if it were trimmed with a worsted band to match the sweater, or if it had some odd design embroidered right on the straw in wool. Or, if preferred, it might have a heavy ribbon band to match.

A goodly number of the sweaters sold in the United States of America are imported from Europe, particularly from Scotland, England and Switzerland, according to the buyer for one of New York's largest stores, which always has a number of smart, exclusive models. However, she

adds, a considerable quantity are made in the United States. And the American product compares most favorably with the foreign. In fact, the domestic silk sweaters seem to be more popular than the imported ones, for, although American silks may not perhaps have all the good wearing qualities of the others, they show more variety of design. Moreover, excellent wool is to be had in America.

Those middie sweaters are of domestic manufacture; so are others of an all-wool lightweight heather mixture, which are just the things for cool evenings in camp. Others of alpaca wool put through the brushing machine are offered for wear in the mountains and at the seashore. These come in beautiful colorings; one of tawny brown, with trimmings of heather gray and white pearl buttons, is among the new models.

The veiling sweater is perhaps the latest arrival in this line. It is of the finest, sheerest Angora wool, and, were it not for the buttons, could be drawn through a finger ring. It comes from Scotland, in lovely colors, and is pretty over a white gown. England contributes a traveling

sweater; a comfortable, long, warm garment of fuzzy cashmere wool, which may be fastened up closely about the neck if desired.

A reversible sweater coat is cut on long, slender lines, and is completely finished on both sides, even to buttons, loops and such things. Thus it may be a pink fiber affair, with collar and cuffs of taupe jersey cloth, or it may be a taupe jersey sweater, with trimmings of pink fiber. The sash is of



Courtesy John Wanamaker

the pink fiber, whichever way it is worn. This comes in other color combinations as well.

Fiber sweaters are well liked, and they wear better than silk, so this buyer remarked. Some of them have a fine wool lining, resembling the veiling sweaters. This fiber has a wonderful gloss, but not a thread of silk; it is really wool, and the best in the world, so it is said, comes from England. Some of it is as delicate and fine as gossamer, and the colorings are beautiful. It comes in attractive weaves as well; a sort of irregular checker-board, all in the one color, is pretty. One interesting garment made of this fabric is of navy blue and white in half-inch checks, with collar, cuffs and belt of plain blue.

Among the silk sweaters, one from Scotland is of pale blue-silk, with cuffs, collar, sash and border of Roman striped silk in pastel shades, the stripes being about half an inch wide. Among the made-in-America sweaters are a number knitted of wool in Shetland stitch, with deep sailor collar and cuffs of real Angora wool; one in lavender, with taupe trimmings, is particularly attractive.

Apparently, there are sweaters for every conceivable occasion, thick ones and thin ones, from the warmest wool to the finest silk or fiber, and as for the colors, as has been said, it would seem quite impossible not to find whatever one might wish this season.

## Old English Table Glass

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—English glass cannot claim a very proud place in the history of European glass; it is far surpassed by the old Venetian glass, which is possibly the most beautiful of all in delicacy and in variety of beautiful design; nor can it boast the gorgeous effects produced by enamels and gilding on the old German glass. The Low Countries, too, can show lofty and elaborate pieces which England cannot match, but, for all that, English table glass in its simpler designs and patterns possesses a real interest of its own. Collections of old English table glass generally consist, broadly speaking, of Eighteenth Century glass, for specimens of earlier date are rare. The small table glasses, with which this article deals, show many variations of shape and make in stem and bowl and foot, by which they are classified by connoisseurs.

Perhaps the simplest method of distinguishing them is by the varieties of their stems, and some authorities adopt the following divisions into five groups of different kinds of stems. Given in chronological order, they run as follows: 1. The baluster stem; 2. The plain stem; 3. The airtwist stem; 4. The white twist stem; 5. The cut stem. Although these varieties of stem succeeded each other through the Eighteenth Century, one can lay down no hard and fast rule as to the exact date at which one began and another ceased to be made; the different kinds undoubtedly overlapped each other. The earliest glasses, with baluster stems, were of decidedly heavier make than their successors. The "airtwist" stems are very pretty, with their varieties of twist and curl; the stem of those which are called "drawn" was made in one with the bowl and drawn from it, when the glass was made, as was also the case with the "plain stem" glasses. The "airtwist" in the stem was made by the workman introducing small bubbles of air, technically known as "tears," into the partially formed bowls, and these, drawn out and twisted, produced the result known as the "airtwist" stem. There exists another variety of "airtwist" stem glass in which bowl, stem and foot were all separately made and welded together, and in that case the stems for the glasses were made in long rods and afterward cut up into suitable lengths. This second kind shows more variety and elaboration in the airtwist curls and twists. The "white twist" glasses, in which the lines and twists are opaque, date from about 1745 onward. A considerably more elaborate process was required for their manufacture, and the stems were always prepared in long rods and afterward cut into short lengths and joined to separately made bowls and feet. The earliest examples of cut glass stems begin about 1758, and the majority of these glasses were made between 1775 and 1800. During the century a great deal of table glass was imported into England from Holland, and in some cases experts do not very easily distinguish between the best Dutch and the English, but in general the English is superior in quality. The bowls of these old glasses were often engraved with different designs, and the variety of pattern and subject is considerable. The vine and the rose are favorites, flowers of different kinds and wheat ears or hops often appear, armorial bearings are not uncommon, and even little landscapes may be met with. It is only of recent years that these old glasses have received much attention, except from a few collectors. Twenty years ago it was quite possible to acquire good specimens in out-of-the-way parts of England for merely nominal sums, whereas "nowadays," since it has become the fashion to collect them, these glasses are by no means easy to obtain, and their prices have, in some cases, advanced to 10 times the former amount or even more.

## Those Ribbons in Roman Stripes

"Have you noticed what lovely ribbons there are in the shops this spring?" asked The Girl Who Sees, as she settled herself and her sewing bag for a comfortable visit with her old friend. "They are so beautiful that I have to go and look at them, even when I cannot think of any reason for buying. One thing that delights me is that the Roman striped ribbons and silks are being used again. I was so pleased when I first found that out, that I came home and hunted up a lot of scarfs and sashes and hat bands that I bought when I was in Rome, several years ago, and now I'm planning to use them on my new spring and summer clothes."

"Just look at this roll of narrow ribbon; you see, it is barely two inches wide and the colors are lovely and, on this background of dark blue they work out just the right effect for one of those long, loose girdles, to wear with a new dark blue crepe de chine gown, cut on the straight lines that are so popular just now. As you see, I am turning in the ends to form a point and putting in a tiny weight to hold them down. With these pink and green and blue and yellow beads, I am going to make some little tassels to finish them off."

"Here is a lot of much narrower Roman striped ribbon; I am sure I do not know why I bought it, or what I intended to do with it at the time, but here it is, several yards of it, which I have not touched. With it I am going to try to make a giraffe, like one I saw on a beautiful lace gown in a smart shop the other day. It was made, as nearly as I could study it out, of two long strips of very narrow ribbon tied at intervals—every three inches, I should think, in such a way as to form an open work chain. It was beautiful, and I came away determined to make one like it, if possible. This ribbon, with its delicate pink and blue stripes, would make a lovely chain giraffe to wear with a pretty white afternoon gown, I think, don't you?"

"As for this wide sash, that will be useful, too. It is so long that I can wind it about my waist twice, knotting it loosely at one side the second time. Or, I can tie it more closely and let the ends hang nearly down to the hem of the skirt."

"Here is another piece that will do for a band for my Panama hat. I am planning to tie it around the crown, with one bow and two ends at the left side, and I think I shall fringe the ends. Then I am going to have a Roman striped bag, too. I shall make it of this darker ribbon, like the giraffe for my navy blue crepe de chine. No, I know the ribbon is not wide enough, but I am going to put stripes of it together with pieces of blue—dark, of course—moiré silk, and run in a plain blue cord for a drawstring."

"And have you noticed those wide ribbons with Indian designs printed and woven in them? Some, I believe, are called Aztec ribbons and they are gorgeous things. Then there are the Chinese ribbons, too—ribbons with Chinese patterns on them. I mean, I saw one, the other day, marked 'Ming.' I want to buy some, to make a slipper bag for parties."

"Speaking of parties, have you seen the new evening or party bags, made of those beautiful new ribbons with the metallic embroidery or woven designs? The lower part is triangular and flat, ending in a sharp point, and finished off with a long tassel in the silk and metallic thread to match the ribbon. The upper part is of plain silk, to match the background of the fancy silk, and is gathered on very full, with a two-inch heading, and has long, narrow drawstrings to match."

## French Women in the Government Service

Until the present war, the women of France have not taken an especially active part in the business and political life of the country. Today, women of all classes are participating in every department of labor and in the governmental work. Many of them are titled women, but, because it has seemed more appropriate, those who have entered the professions and the Government employ have dropped those titles. The work which these women are doing is of so varied a nature as to demonstrate to the whole nation that women possess qualities which fit them to cope with the work in many departments where men have heretofore held a monopoly.

Madame Alice Geubel De La Ruelle, licenciée en droit Inspectrice, Département du Travail (Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale), was the fifth woman to study law in France. In all, there are now about a dozen women who have faced the prejudice against women in the law. Just after she had been admitted to the bar, this lady was appointed to the Government position which she now holds. Madame De La Ruelle is now in the United States, on her second visit, under the auspices of her Government, for the purpose of studying the vocational training in the school, as well as industrial conditions.

"I was obliged, as a young woman, to earn my own living. In order to do this, I worked hard to prepare myself to become a lawyer. I gave up my title and went into the law school, encountering, as all the first women did, the opposition of the men. But we lived it down, and took our degrees with honor. Women have not the freedom to come and go and mingle with men, in the camaraderie our American women know," said Mme. De La Ruelle to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"I am the only woman in the Government employ who is a lawyer, and I have a distinct advantage in my knowledge of law. My work is a most interesting and engrossing one. It is my duty to visit all the industrial plants, inspect the conditions under which women work, make recommendations along lines of efficiency and comfort, and from these visits draft bills for the improvement of these conditions. In addition to this, I have to visit all the public and private schools of France and direct the vocational training. I have a Government pass which admits me to every industrial establishment in the country, at any time, day or night."

"My knowledge of law enabled me to draft a bill providing for seats for women in shops and factories, which was a much needed law. The hours need to be shortened, but, just now, during the war, we can do but little about it, as many things have to be permitted that would not be in peace. For that reason, I have been able to leave my work there until the war is over, and to come here to get help, and, wherever possible, to tell the women of America how we are bringing out efficiency in our households and schools, to help feed the men at the front. There is so much in the way of waste which American women need to learn to avoid. French women did not need to learn so much to meet the present crisis, for we have always been thrifty. In every school and at home, girls are taught to cook, to manage their households, to buy their clothes, and the food and the furnishings for their homes. They learn to do the nice little things that are good for good taste in every family of any standing. It becomes second nature for a French woman to buy economically, no matter what her position in society. She knows about color and the qualities of the materials out of which her clothing and furnishings are made, how to put them together, and how to use them."

"No French woman ever marries without knowing how to manage her home. We go to market ourselves, or with the cook, and we determine upon our menu after we see what is in the market. I cannot conceive of any French woman permitting herself to pay any prices which merchants may choose to ask. We frankly say, 'No, that is too much; we will not have that today. Here, ducks are cheap today; we will have ducks. No, we will not pay so much for this vegetable or that; we will take this which is more reasonable.' Or we will leave without buying, and in this way we control prices."

"In the matter of little things, we save much. We use everything up in some way. For instance, we take celery and use the large leaves for salad, the faded or wilted leaves and the tough stalks for soup. So with lettuce. We use it all. We make sauces to save the butter."

"Especially have we saved on butter and eggs since the war. We make cakes with fewer eggs and less butter. We cut off smaller pieces of butter at meals, and so save waste. We use everything up in salads. Nothing goes to waste. It is the frugality and thrift which distinguish the French housewife. I could as well say women, for all French women are housewives. One other means of preventing waste, since the war, is practiced in the matter of potatoes. We no longer peel them. We do not scrimp with our food even now, but we reduce the waste to a minimum."

"The family life of the French people is close. At dinner, we talk with the children of their work and play, discuss public affairs, bring to their notice daily prepared dishes, carefully attend to their manners, and use much ceremony in our service."

Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

We feel, in manners as in food, that if the little things are taken care of, the large things will take care of themselves.

"It seems to me that the French girls in our technical schools get more of a general education than do those in America. They have to study, each morning, general cultural studies; then, in the afternoon, they study their trade, but all of them study home economics. The hours of school are from 8:30 to 11:30, from 2 till 5. The work is practical. They must buy, cook meals of all kinds, get up menus, serve the meals. Even in the colleges, cooking is taught. The examinations are severe. For all our Government positions, there is an equally severe examination. Efficiency is emphasized in all departments of education."

"You ask me about our servant problem. We have no servants—such as I find here. Our Government gives a medal to any servant who has been with the same family, or branch of it, for 50 years. My own servant has been in the family for 55 years. In several instances, during the present war, where families have lost much, the servant has gone out quietly and earned and given it to the family, from a desire to help. They are a part of the family. We treat them as friends. A French housewife confers with her maid, talks to her in a friendly manner, and, so well bred are the servants, that no self-respecting servant ever takes advantage of this. She comes into the dining room when she has finished her work, and does her sewing. Maids, like their mistresses, are frugal and know how to cook and buy, how to make their own clothes. We go freely into our kitchens, make any dish we please for the meal, leaving for the cook what we like to have her make. There is no stigma about this working with our maids. All classes do it. The maid has only one day a month off, although, when her work is done, we often permit her to go out for little parties or invite her friends to her place of work. Self-respecting maids never go out alone at night any more than do their mistresses."

"There is one other thing in which I find a difference. Although our girls in the shops are not so comfortable as they are here, yet there is much more joy in their work. French women in all classes sing and laugh much more. We do not take ourselves so seriously, yet French women are deep. Their education is intensive as well as extensive. For instance, we understand the little things about our homes, the materials of which they are made, how to make them; but we also make ourselves acquainted with art, music, literature. We see a building; we wish to know its architecture, its history. We are not satisfied with a smattering; we wish breadth of view and intelligent information upon all the things which we see. It is because of this broad education and outlook that we have such a keen sense of humor, and this, even in all we are passing through as a nation, is a saving grace. You will not find us a sad nation; the sparkle and song is there, as we go about our work. We do not wish, even for a moment, to lose our optimism. Our thorough training in detail and the broad general culture make this outlook possible."

Madame De La Ruelle hopes to cooperate with American women in a mutual exchange of ideas and methods, so that her stay may be fruitful in helpfulness on both sides, and bring about a closer understanding between the women of France and America. She has already spoken before some of the clubs of Chicago, and has been asked to direct campaigns of efficiency and thrift among

the housewives of the city and suburbs. Certain it is, that American housewives are awakening to their need of greater efficiency in their household economy, whose broad experience in the industrial and educational fields makes her message doubly valuable.

## A Convenient Coat-Hanger Combination

"How is this for a convenience when one goes a-journeing?" asked the Woman Who Travels, holding up a neat green linen bag, suspended from something that looked like a coat-hanger, so her caller remarked. "Right," replied the traveler. "It is a coat-hanger. It is, moreover, what I consider the only kind to travel with, for it is a folding one. You see, it is divided and hinged here at the center, and this straight piece with the hook at the end stands right up from it when the hanger is opened out for use. When not in use, see, you just fold the hanger together by means of the hinge and fold the hook down with it. The chief beauty of this arrangement, however, is the bag attached. It hangs directly under the hanger and is removable in shape. A flap folds over and is fastened by a clasp, such as is used on gloves. A small pocket of the same material is attached to the lower part of this bag. All edges are bound about with white braid, which makes a trim, neat finish. "Straps of the green are attached from each end of the hanger to the hook above, and to each end, as well as to the middle. Just below the hook are fastened safety pins so that a woman may use the hanger for her skirt, as well as for her coat. When you fold the hanger to pack it, the bag folds over, too, and takes up very little room in bag or suitcase. But, when it is open, it can hold so many things that it is a great convenience in hotel or sleeping car. Of course, some things can be packed in it when it is folded. It is easily made of any material one chooses."

## A Quickly Made Sweet Dish

Arrange sponge cakes in a deep dish, as for ordinary trifle. Cook a pound of blackberries and, while hot, pour over the sponge cake. Stand in a cool place to set. Serve cold, garnished with whipped cream.

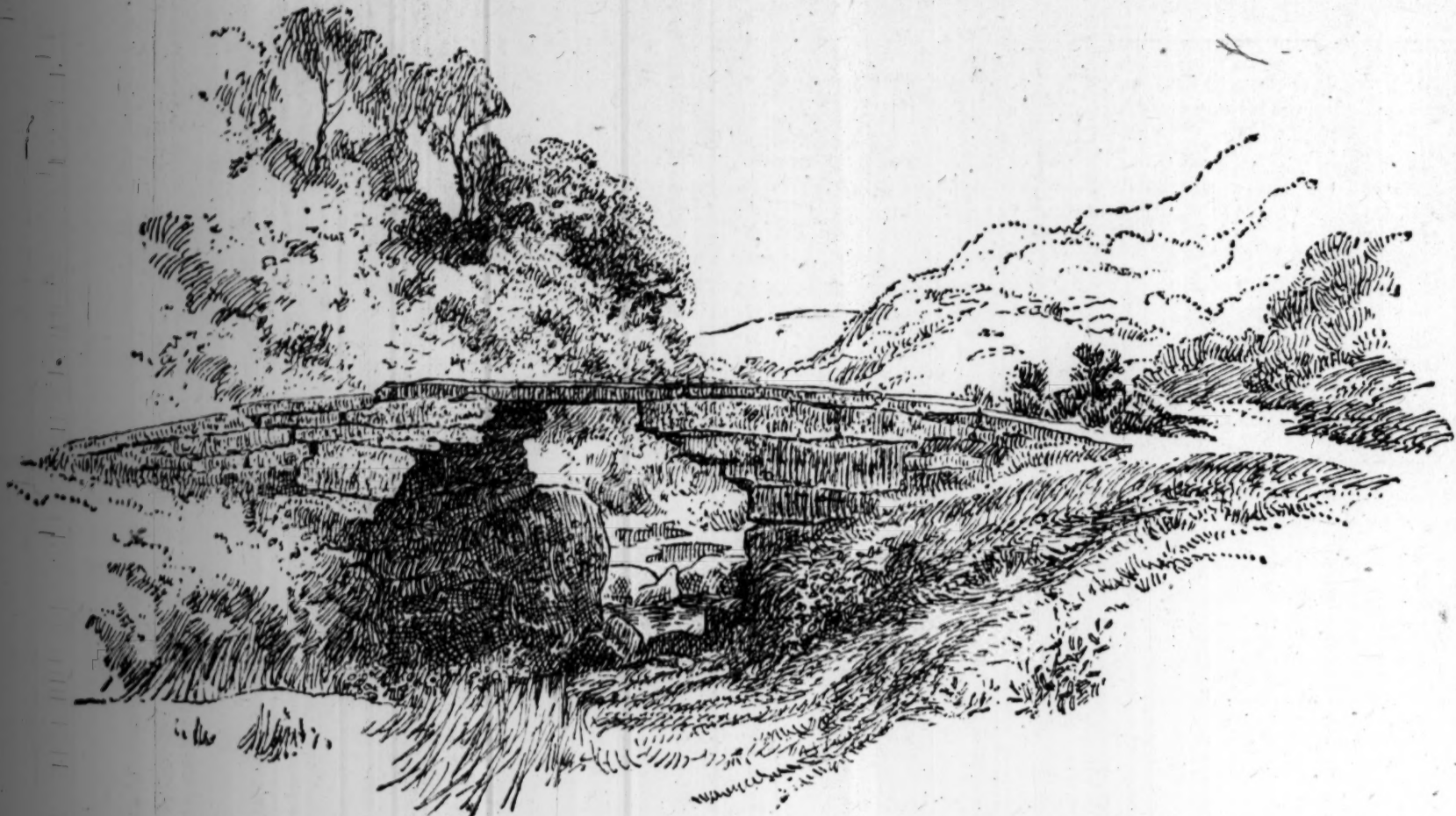
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## THE HOME FORUM

## "Call Not Thy Friends"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



The Brontë Bridge, Haworth, England

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In these days of Brontë centenaries—it was Charlotte's last year and will be Emily's next year—Brontë lovers, the world over, are constantly reminded how the three sisters loved

the moors and the wild uplands that surrounded their home in the Yorkshire fell country. In their writings, prose and verse, they constantly come back to them, turn aside as it were

for a moment or two to refresh themselves with a breath from the hills. Awaken, O'er all my dear moorland, West wind, in thy glory and pride!

Oh! call me from valley and lowland, To walk by the hill-torrent's side!

So Emily speaks of them in her poem, "The Moors." And one of their favorite walks was to the little stone bridge that still spans a tumbling stream, away up on the fells, some two miles behind Haworth Parsonage. It is known as the Brontë Bridge, and stands today, much as it did some eighty years ago, when "the three children" were wont to make it a point of rest and turning back again in their long walks over the moors.

## Romantic Cities

There are certain names of cities that are endowed with a rare poetic feeling that never fails to stir romantic sensations. Whether it is by reason of the musical quality of their syllables, or merely the associations that grouped around them in nursery tales or familiar poems, I hesitate to say. But it is certainly true that however tender the romance, however beautiful the poem, there are certain names so full of glamour and music that they cannot fail to add to its fascination. Such a name is Mandalay, which I think would live for us with its sunshine, and its palm-trees, and its tinkling temple bells, even if Kipling had not used it to embellish one of his most popular poems. Golconda never fails to bring up visions of great stores of mysteriously gotten wealth, and Isfahan will never cease to be a name full of the scent of the rose and the music of dancing girls. Samarcand is a name of similar significance, and even Astrakhan has not become too common to call up visions of Tartar Khans. But one of the most familiar of these names, one that is most intimately associated with mystic legend, is that of Bagdad. Such a mass of fable surrounds this name that it seems almost impossible that such a place should exist in fact. Like Xanadu it seems an enchanted place, situated upon the banks of a fairy river and appears on earth only long enough to leave the palace walls. We think of it as the home of one man, Harun-al-Rashid. Its raison d'être of most of us is a group of tales, in which lamps, and jars, and carpets, play parts that were never intended for such articles to play.—William Warfield.

## Good Books and Poor

Have we of books as bees of herbs, or more; And the great task to try, then know, the good, To discern weeds, and judge of whole-some food, Is a rare, scant performance.

—Henry Vaughan.

## That Man Is Great

That man is great, and he alone, Who serves a greatness not his own, For neither praise nor self.

—Lord Lytton.

## Schiller's Aim in Life

Thomas Carlyle in his "Life of Friedrich Schiller," contemplates with sincere affection the whole man. From the height of his intimate acquaintance with his works, and with those of Schiller's contemporaries, he perceives the outstanding peaks in the fair land lying below him, and these, his vision, he shows us that we too may be enriched by the beauty of the light in which they are bathed, and may be stirred thereby to nobler living. Speaking of Schiller's character, he says:

"With the world, in fact, he had not much to do; without effort, he dwelt apart from it; its prizes were not the wealth which could enrich him. His great, almost his single aim, was to unfold his spiritual faculties, to study and contemplate and improve their intellectual creations. Bent upon this, with the steadfastness of an apostle, the more sordid temptations of the world passed harmlessly over him. Wishing not to seem, but to be, he was a feeling of which he knew but little, even before he rose above its level. Wealth or rank he regarded as a means, not an end. His own humble fortune supplying him with all the essential conveniences of life, the world had nothing more that he chose to covet, nothing more that it could give him. He was not rich; but his habits were simple. . . . At all times he was above the meanness of self-interest, particularly in its meanest shape, a love of money. Doering tells us that a bookseller having traveled from a distance expressly to offer him a higher price for the copyright of 'Wallenstein,' at that time in the press, and for which he was on terms with Cotta of Tübingen, Schiller answering, 'Cotta deals steadily with me, and I with him,' sent away this new merchant, without even the hope of a future bargain. The anecdote is small; but it seems to paint the integrity of the man, careless of pecuniary concern in comparison with the strictest uprightness in his conduct. In fact, his real wealth lay in being able to pursue his darling studies, and to live in the sunshine of friendship and domestic love. This he had always longed for; this he at last enjoyed. . . . To all men he was humane and

sympathizing; among his friends, openhearted, generous, helpful; in the circle of his family, kind, tender, sportive. And what gave an especial charm to all this was the unobtrusiveness with which it was attended; there was no parade, no display, no particle of affectation; rating and conducting himself simply as an honest man and citizen, he became greater by forgetting that he was great.

"Such were the prevailing habits of Schiller."

"When I was nine or ten years old," writes William Dean Howells, in his book, "Years of My Youth," after having just made mention of two uncles who were captains of steamers on the Ohio, "my father took me to Pittsburgh on the boat of the jolliest of these uncles and it was then that I first fully realized the splendor of the world where their lives were passed. No doubt I have seen nobler sights than the mile-long rank of the steamboats as they lay at the foot of the landings in the cities at either end of our voyage, but none of these exceeding wonders remains like that. All the passenger boats on the Ohio were then side-wheelers and their lofty chimneys towering on either side of their pilot-houses were often crenelated at the top, with wire ropes between them supporting the effigies of such Indians as they were named for. From time to time one of these majestic craft pulled from the bank with the clangor of its mighty bell, and the mellow roar of its whistle, and stood out in the yellow stream, or arrived in like state to find a place by the shore. . . . The swarming drays came and went with freight; and there were huckster carts of every sort; peddlers, especially of oranges,

IN THE fourteenth chapter of Luke Christ Jesus advises the lawyers and Pharisees not to entertain their friends, their brothers, their kinsmen or rich neighbors, but out of simple kindness to offer hospitality to those from whom no return could be expected. He set indeed a high standard for hospitality, and one that has never been generally accepted. Carefully read and considered, it is impossible to escape from the conclusion that Jesus advised the world to use hospitality sincerely, not for amusement only, but for good. It is, consequently, curious how entirely the world has ignored his waymarks and advice. Curious, that is, that that large portion of humanity which has called itself Christian, has not made a better attempt at following his counsel. The Christian world has hoped for immortality through his teaching and has looked for a certain amount of answered prayer, nevertheless, the essential character of Jesus' teaching has been largely missed, whilst ceremony and dogma have been substituted for it. Devoted to pleasure, blind and apathetic, as a consequence, the human race has not known how to break the web which ecclesiasticism has unwittingly woven round it, and in turn been bound with itself.

If the infinity of God and the unity of God and man had been understood as the central point of the teaching of Christ Jesus, its deeper meaning would not have been obscured; and this teaching, if practiced, would have been sufficient, during the ages, to have redeemed the consciousness of mankind and to have destroyed the carnal mind. Jesus' recorded words are therefore of the deepest import, and not one is without a metaphysical basis. His understanding cuts deep into falsity. He was forever undermining the very foundation of evil, because he loved enough to help mankind, and he desired that it should understand the nature of good and evil, and so be enabled to free itself from its enemy. He, therefore, gave the truth uncompromisingly to the world. It will be remembered that Jesus wept, wept for the woe of a world which did not know God. On the occasion recorded in the Bible he wept for the people who were mourning

over the death of Lazarus. He knew that Lazarus was not dead, and so he told his disciples, because he could not be dead to one who understood what man is. He was just about to call Lazarus out from his dream of death, and give him back to his friends, therefore, we can understand that he did not weep because Lazarus was dead, but for the woe of a world that believed in death, more than in life, in misery, more than in good. He had around him every evidence of dense materiality, and yet Christ Jesus did not hesitate to teach these people the way of Spirit. If death is to be conquered, if the sick are to be cured, through mankind attaining, through a right knowledge of God, dominion over those evils, then, good must be, as he pointed out, understood as power, and evil seen to be without power, while good must be loved and practiced in every smallest detail. His teaching, therefore, brings spiritual reality into the very minutiae of daily life. He told them to be true, fundamentally so, in all things, even in the giving of what may be called parties. Of course the emphasis is laid in this case, upon the fact that from brothers, and friends, and rich neighbors the entertainer receives something in return. If a return is expected, then, Jesus implied, the kindness which entertaining is supposed to hold out to others, is rendered void. The fact is that his knowledge of the truth was so complete that the innate hypocrisy of the senses was very plain to him. His pure affection for mankind was due to his spiritual understanding of man as God's son, an understanding which provided him with a clue that laid bare the secret of the mortal man's release. He longed to effect that release. But he knew that because Principle is unalterable the human race must work out its own salvation, that it must, through understanding, depart willingly from evil. Through all of his advice there runs, therefore, a kind of strong and far-reaching demand, a demand for fundamental truth and thoroughness, that nature of which is so stringent that it leaves a man, who is fundamentally honest with himself, no rag of self-deception wherewith to cover his

## A Night on the Weisshorn

Tyndall has given many descriptions of the beautiful effects witnessed among the Alps. In one account he describes a night on the Weisshorn. "A ledge of rock jutting from the mountainside had formed an overhanging roof. On removing the stones from beneath it, a space of comparatively dry clay was laid bare. This was to be my bed, and to soften it Wenger considerably stirred it up with his ax. The position was excellent, for lying upon my left side I commanded the whole range of Monte Rosa, from the Mischabel to the Breit-horn."

"The sun is going, but not yet gone; while up the arch of the opposite heaven, the moon, within one day of being full, is hastening to our aid. She finally appears exactly behind the peak of the Rympschhorn: the cone of the mountain being projected for a time as a triangle on the disk. Only for a moment, however; for the queenly orb sails aloft, clears the mountain, and bears splendidly away through the tinted sky. The motion was quite visible, and resembled that of a vast balloon. As the day approached its end the scene assumed the most sublime aspect. All the lower portions of the mountains were deeply shaded, while the loftiest peaks, ranged about a semicircle, were fully exposed to the sinking sun. They seemed pyramids of solid fire, while here and there long stretches of crimson light. . . . linked the glorified summits together. An intensely illuminated granulum flower seems to swim in its own color which apparently surrounds the petals like a layer, and defeats by its luster any attempt of the eye to seize upon the sharp outline of the leaves. A similar effect was here observed upon the mountains; the glory did not seem to come from them alone, but seemed also effluent from the air around them. This

gave them a certain buoyancy. . . . As the evening advanced, the eastern heavens low down assumed a deep purple hue, above which, and blending with it by infinitesimal gradations, was a belt of red, and over this again zones of orange and violet. I walked round the corner of the mountain at sunset, and found the western sky glowing with a more transparent crimson than that which overspread the east. The crown of the Weisshorn was embedded in this magnificent light. After sunset the purple of the east changed to a deep neutral tint, and against the faded red which spread above it, the sun-forsaken mountains laid their cold and ghastly heads. The ruddy color vanished more and more; the stars strengthened in luster, until finally the moon and they held undisputed possession of the blue-gray sky."

## My Window Birds

My window birds, I love to strew With punctual hands the crumbs for you, Flying for comfort day by day, From frozen woodland and high-way, And bringing Christmas bills now due!

Fair creditors of every hue, Crimson and yellow, brown and blue, Whate'er your thoughts, your coats are gay.

My window birds, Your claims are neither small nor few, Dated, when May-flowers drank the dew, And on sweet pipes ye used to play, Scattering full many a golden lay; Now ye for wages mutely sue.

My window birds,

—Rev. Richard Wilton, M. A.

## The Boy Howells on an Ohio River Steamer

among the hoots and wheels, and through the din and turmoil passengers hurried aboard the boats, to repent at leisure their haste in trusting the advertised hour of departure. It was never known that any boat left on time, and I doubt if my uncle's boat, the famous New England No. 2, was an exception, as my father perfectly understood while he delayed on the wharf, sampling a book-peddler's wares, or talking with this bystander and that, while I waited for him on board in an anguish of fear lest he be left behind."

"As I was already imaginably interested in things of the mind beyond my years, he often joined me in my perusal of the drifting landscape, and made me look at this or that feature of it, but he afterwards reported at home that he never could get anything from me but a brief 'Yes, indeed,' in response. That amused him, yet I do not think I should have disappointed him so much if I could have told him I was losing nothing, but that our point of view was different. . . . I do not believe that anything which was of use to me was lost upon me, but what I chiefly remember now is my pleasure in the log cabins in the woods on the shores,

with the blue smoke curling on the morning or evening air from their chimneys. My heart was taken with a yearning for the wilderness such as a coast-born boy feels for the sea; in the older West the woods called to us with a lure which it would have been rapture to obey; the inappreciable passion for their solitude drove the pioneer into the forest, and it was still in the air we breathed."

"When I was not listening to the talk in the pilot-house, or looking at the hills drifting by, I was watching the white-jacketed black cabin boys setting the tables for dinner in the long saloon of the boat. It was built, after a fashion which still holds in the Western boats, with a gradual lift of the stem and stern and a dip midway which somehow enhanced the charm of the perspective even to the eyes of a hungry boy. Dinner was at twelve, and the tables began to be set between ten and eleven, with a rhythmic movement of the Negroes as they added each detail of plates and cups and knives and glasses, and placed the set dishes of quivering jelly at discreet intervals under the crystals of the chandeliers softly tinkling with the pulse of the engines. At last some more exalted order of

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Mr. Hodge on Labor After the War

ON THE many points dealt with by Mr. John Hodge, the British Labor Minister, in the course of a recent interview, perhaps, was more important than the question of the probable position of labor and trade during the period of demobilization, following the conclusion of peace, and afterwards. Mr. Hodge, it is welcome to find, is far from being in agreement with those who insist that the conclusion of peace must inevitably be followed by a series of tremendous industrial crises. A commonly accepted view is that high prices, unemployment, and trade depressions of all kinds must inevitably follow the war, whilst writers and public men who hold this view are as much pained to support their opinions by historical examples, the favorite one being the industrial troubles and hardships which followed the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars of a century ago. Conditions today, however, are very different from conditions one hundred years ago, notably, in this particular, that the possible position of labor after the war has, almost from the first, received the most careful consideration. As Mr. Hodge pointed out, the best intellects in the country have long been giving their attention to all the problems which are likely to arise, and, already, many schemes for meeting these problems have been worked out in detail.

Mr. Hodge's own view is that the great problem facing the country, on the conclusion of the war, will be not so much a surplus of labor and a shortage of work as the difficulty of bringing together the workman and the employer. Such being the case, the full solution of the problem is clearly a matter of organization. It is for this reason that the authorities are devoting so much energy to increasing the efficiency and scope of the employment exchanges, and to developing, in all directions, the idea of cooperation between employer and employee which underlies these exchanges. Indeed, the energy and resource being displayed in this matter should largely reassure public opinion. It is quite clear that, after the war, every effort will be made to maintain the spirit of cooperation which at present obtains in so remarkable a degree; and already both labor and capital are coming to see that the rehabilitation of the country, industrially and economically, makes just as great and imperative demands for united effort as the saving of the country from attack and conquest. This means, of course, that the spirit of every man for himself will find neither place nor tolerance in public opinion, and that the great reconstructive idea should hold employer and employee together after the war, just as the great defensive idea is holding them at the present time. All the schemes of the authorities for meeting the labor problems on the return of peace are based upon this fact, and are calculated to establish it more firmly. Thus local committees are to be established, consisting of employers and workmen, and possibly representatives of other associations, to supervise employment and exchange administrations. The most satisfactory aspect of this matter is that these committees are to be constituted, not merely to deal with the emergency problems arising at the conclusion of the war, but as an integral part of the employment exchange machinery.

The authorities are, however, not contenting themselves simply with the devising of machinery; they are drawing up programs of necessary State and municipal works of public utility, which can be quickly put in hand, should the conditions of the labor market render such a course advisable. The idea is, not simply to provide work, but to make use of the labor available to carry through projects which may be actually necessary, or which an enlarged sense of corporate obligation renders desirable.

Finally, behind all these provisions stands the Unemployment Insurance Act, which the authorities are in favor of extending very widely. It may be taken that recourse will be had to this act only as a last resource, and that a great effort will be made, by all sections of the community, to provide work and to accept work. Mr. Hodge holds the view that there need be no lack of work. Trade, he very justly remarks, will be stimulated, after the war, by the reopening of foreign markets and the removal of the restrictions on consumption at home. In every respect, the outlook is very reassuring, and such a statement as that by Mr. Hodge ought to go a long way towards dissipating any anxiety in regard to the future.

### Right of Way to the Public

THE General Railway Board of the Council of National Defense has, according to Washington advices, issued an order directing the railroads of the United States to give coal and iron ore preference over all other traffic. The important thing about this is, that there is in the United States, at the present time, a body empowered to issue such an order, and, presumably, to enforce it. The order is accompanied, indeed, by the statement that the welfare and safety of the Nation depend upon adequate supplies of the commodities named, and that evasion will call for the strictest disciplinary measures. Railroad presidents, it is added, will be charged personally with responsibility for carrying the order into effect.

Here, then, assuming that the board has the power, is a way out of many difficulties, a solution for many problems. If the railroads can be ordered to do one thing, they can be ordered to do another; if the General Railway Board of the Council of National Defense has the power to enforce one mandate, it has the power to enforce another. If it can compel the railroads to give preference to coal and iron ore, it can compel them to provide themselves with sufficient rolling stock and labor to haul so plentiful a supply of coal to all distributing points, between the present time and the first of October, that there can be no such thing as a shortage, and, conse-

quently, no exorbitant charges for fuel, either for manufacturing or domestic purposes, next winter.

In fact, if we assume for it possession of the power without which it would be utterly useless, the Council of National Defense should take immediate steps toward speeding up production at the mines, distributing the product, and breaking down the exorbitant prices for fuel, which are responsible largely for a wider and deeper feeling of domestic discontent than should obtain in any nation on the point of engaging in active hostilities.

There is coal enough in the mines to supply the people of the United States with cheap fuel for thousands of years. It is nothing that must be manufactured. It is an inheritance of the people. Those who operate the mines do so merely as trustees. Those who operate the railroads do so merely as trustees. The right of the people to the service involved in mining and in hauling coal is paramount to all other rights. When private interests prove incapable of performing their functions as trustees, or unwilling to perform them, then the public, through a lawful agency, such as that which is now issuing orders to the railroads, has a right to withdraw the privileges it has granted, and to resume possession of its own.

The war in which the United States has enlisted is not going to cease until it shall have secured to humanity, in all other parts of the world, a greater measure of justice and freedom than it has ever enjoyed in the past. The people of the United States will not feel that they have shared equitably in the blessings to accompany the return of peace if their comfort, their happiness, and their national prosperity are still to be trafficked in by the possessors of special privilege.

There is pressing need of great political, economic, and social reforms in the United States. The time for them was never so ripe, the opportunity for obtaining them never so favorable, as now. The war has opened the way, and the emergencies growing out of the war have created the machinery.

### Cuba as an Ally in War

WITH the eyes of the world and the thoughts of people everywhere fixed upon the epoch-making events of the last few weeks, and with the entry of the United States into the war, involving as it does a coalition of the great democracies of two hemispheres, it is not strange that events of lesser moment, although in themselves indicative of the solidarity of all peoples opposed to the domination of autocracy, have not received the attention that might have been given them at any other time. A striking example of this essential unity is to be seen in the sacrifice which the Government and people of the Republic of Cuba are making in allying themselves with the United States in the struggle to overthrow Prussianism. Impelled by the gratitude which they quite naturally feel for the action of the United States in establishing and conserving their own liberties, the people of Cuba lost no time in aligning themselves and their Government with the larger Republic, ready and willing, without reservation or hesitation, to accept with it whatever fortune the outcome of the war might bring.

When it is remembered that the Government of Cuba, at the time when this momentous step was taken, was just emerging from a period of political disturbance, in which the loyalty and resources of the people were put to a severe test, and that the sacrifice which participation in the world war is certain to bring will mean a still greater tax on the financial strength of the island, the comparative magnitude of the sacrifice which the people of Cuba are making can be more fully realized. After all, what is the measure of the sacrifice which a people or an individual makes? Some one has said that the only true scale by which to measure an unselfish gift is that of one's ability to give. He who has little, and gives of that willingly, gives as much as he who has much and gives in proportion to what he has. According to this rule, which seems just, the people of Cuba, in their willingness to give of their material wealth, and of their armed strength, are giving as largely to the cause of liberty and democracy as the greater Nation, whose cause they are so ready to espouse. President Menocal has asked the Cuban Congress to authorize a bond issue of \$30,000,000 to defray the early expenses of participation in the European war, and to care for indemnities forced upon the Government by the destruction of property in the recent rebellion in the island. Additional funds, he intimates, will be forthcoming when the occasion demands.

The United States, quite naturally, is as grateful for the moral and strategic support of Cuba, in the present crisis, as Cuba for past favors ungrudgingly granted; in essentially the same cause for which both are now enlisted. Time was when there was strong opposition, in certain sections of and among certain classes in the United States, to the adventure of that Republic in the field of what some called imperialism. The objectors saw, in the entry of the United States into the war for Cuba's emancipation from Spanish domination, grave dangers to the free institutions of their own Republic. The present situation, it would seem, furnishes the answer to any such apprehension as some then entertained. Cuba as an ally today, and an active and aggressive ally, is a friend worth fighting for.

### Farm Tractors to Aid Production

WHAT the trolley car has done in revolutionizing urban and interurban traffic conditions, and what the motor car has done for transportation in all lines and in all sections, the tractor now seems destined to do, in as great a degree, and in a great economic emergency, in making possible a necessary increase in production on the farms of the United States and Canada. The problem in Canada particularly, but to some extent in the United States, even before the declaration of the existence of a state of war between the latter country and Germany, has been to assure an adequate force of labor to sow and plant largely increased crop areas. Many men and boys who, with almost no training, can go into a grain field and carry or load bundles of grain in the straw, and can likewise assist in threshing and storing

the grain, are hardly competent, as novices, to take an active part in the more complex routine of sowing and planting. A span of horses or mules, to say nothing of the four and six-horse or mule teams often used on the larger farms of the western sections of the country, is as unwieldy under the attempted direction of the unpracticed driver as a motor boat in the hands of a woodsman, and any plan by which the number of men necessary for the operation of a large farm can be minimized, and the same result be achieved, must appeal to those determined materially to enlarge the crop area and increase the total production.

With this end distinctly in view, and with a motive as unselfish as their generosity is liberal, the members of the Board of Trade of Toronto have purchased five farm tractors, with plowing attachments, to be used wherever the farmers want them, within a radius of thirty miles of the city. Representatives of the board are already in the country working out a definite itinerary, so that as little time as possible may be lost in moving the machines from farm to farm. This, it would seem, is definite and well-directed aid rendered by the city to the country.

But the call is heard elsewhere as well. In Kansas the chairman of the newly organized State Council of Defense, Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas Agricultural College, is putting into successful operation a plan to operate farm tractors in plowing, harrowing, and sowing on a twenty-four-hour schedule. The machines will be equipped with searchlights at night, and relays of operators will be employed. Mechanics are being recruited from the membership of the Tractor Club of Kansas City. Repair stations will be established in close proximity to the central points of operation, where experts will be available for maintaining the machines at the point of maximum efficiency. It is said, however, that like many other useful machines and devices which have come into more general use, the tractor has been, to a great degree, standardized. It is not the complex and arbitrary individual mechanism that it formerly was. Important parts are being brought to conform quite closely to the general style, and often to the exact specifications of corresponding pieces in motor cars and trucks. This standardization serves two important ends: it means that one capable of repairing an ordinary automobile can repair and keep in order a tractor, and that one who is reasonably proficient as an automobile driver can operate a tractor with ease and skill. This will open the way to the farm for thousands of men and boys in the cities, who can render valuable service in the great army of producers.

### The Calendar

THE calendar is one of those things which most people take for granted. It is regarded as a simple, and necessary equipment of every well-regulated household or office, and few people, probably, pause to consider the wealth of history, stretching back to the remotest period, which lies behind it. In this respect, indeed, the calendar is a snare and a delusion, for, from the very first moment when one begins to make inquiry into its history, one is involved in many other studies. There are associated with it great political questions and great religious questions. There are mazes of the most abstruse mathematical calculations to be faced, whilst it involves, or may involve, a careful study of practically the whole field of astronomy. Then, if anyone imagines, when he first engages in this inquiry, that he has simply to trace through a single thread, which has one end in the beginnings of things and the other on his writing desk, he is doomed to disappointment. There are other calendars, still in use today, and many others were at one time in use, and they all have histories. However, the Julian calendar, to which Russia, by a special edict, has at last conformed, after holding out successfully against it for more than three hundred years, is now by far the most important of those at present in use, and the coming in of Russia places it in the position of a world calendar.

Russia, in the change she has just made, has performed an act beside which the national writing off of an hour at the commencement of summer time is indeed a small matter. She has written off no less than thirteen days, and, in order to bring herself into line with the rest of the world, took a leap, last night, from April 18 to May 1. This is a long controversy now practically settled. It had its beginnings more than three hundred years ago, and it came about in this way: In early times the Romans were wont to divide their year into ten months, but, later on, in the days of the kings, they adopted the lunar year of 355 days, divided into twelve months, with an occasional intercalary month to preserve the due adjustment. In process of time, however, the priests who had charge of the matter, either through carelessness or ignorance, allowed confusion to creep in, and by the time of Julius Caesar the matter was crying out vociferously for drastic adjustment. Julius Caesar, accordingly, grappled with the question in B. C. 46. The year was divided into 305 days, and, every fourth year, one day was added, the length of the year being assumed to be 305 1/4 days. As a matter of fact, however, the year is less than 305 1/4 days, by eleven minutes and forty-eight seconds, and this fact was the source of all the trouble which followed, for some sixteen hundred years.

In those sixteen hundred years, the few minutes each year grew into days, and by 1582 the discrepancy between the official date and the actual date amounted to ten days. This shifting of days had caused great disturbances by unfixing the times of the celebration of Easter, and likewise of all other movable feasts, and so, in the year already mentioned, Pope Gregory XIII decided that a reformation was necessary. After carefully investigating the matter, with the help of the astronomer Clavius, he ordained that ten days should be deducted from the year 1582, and that, in the month of October in that year, the calendar should jump from the 4th to the 15th. In order that this displacement should not occur again, it was further ordained that every hundredth year should not be counted as leap year, excepting every fourth hundredth, beginning with 1600. In Spain,

Portugal, part of Italy, France and the Roman Catholic Low Countries, the change was made, although not in every case on the same date; but in the Protestant countries the innovation was strenuously resisted, and the Lutherans of Germany, Switzerland and the Protestant Low Countries did not agree to the change until the year 1700. England stood out for another half century, and it was not until 1751 that an act was passed for equalizing the style, in Great Britain and Ireland, with that used in other western countries of Europe. By that time the ten days of Gregory's time had grown to be eleven, and so, when the change was made, the 2nd of September, 1751, became the 14th, and an incensed populace paraded the streets of London, calling upon the authorities: "Give us back our eleven days!" Russia and Greece still held to the old style, the discrepancy, of course, accumulating all the time. Now Russia has made the leap, and Greece alone is left to represent the old order.

### Notes and Comments

It is interesting to note, in passing, that some of the newspapers which could not forgive William Jennings Bryan for defeating Champ Clark in the United States Democratic National Convention of 1912, or for being instrumental in having Woodrow Wilson nominated in his stead, are regarding it as a most fortuitous circumstance that Mr. Clark never came to be President. However, even now they cannot bring themselves to the point of giving credit to the man who, at Baltimore, braved united Tammany and Wall Street in behalf of the Princeton schoolmaster.

"I STARTED to sweep my yard—fifty yards long—for the first time with a sense of utter boredom. Then came the recollection of the pious old poet's line—

Who sweeps a room as by Thy law's  
Makes that, and the action, fine

and instantly I felt an answering smile break on my face." So does the one-time editor of the *Bodleian*, now in active service with the British forces, describe his "change of heart." There are, no doubt, many like experiences waiting to be related when the war is over.

It is customary for the Newfoundland sealing fleet to tie up in the summer time. The custom is to be broken, for the first season in a generation, this summer. The ten wooden sealers ready to handle ocean traffic are to go into commission at once. Plenty of freight awaits them, with rates such as their owners have never dreamed of in the past. The Newfoundland sealers are staunch vessels, and their crews are among the hardest of which the British colonial merchant marine can boast.

APPROPOS of the attitude of the Russian army towards the revolution, a recent writer recalls the interesting fact that it was over the question of the French army supporting the Revolution in France, about 130 years ago, that Fox and Burke had their first difference in the British House of Commons. Fox was all approval. The French troops, he declared, had "shown that men by becoming soldiers did not cease to be citizens." Burke, however, would have none of it. He spoke of "our present dangers from France," and insisted that the worst aspect of recent events was the assumption of citizenship by the army. He was sorry that his right honorable friend had "dropped even a word expressive of exultation on that circumstance."

THE answer to the question, What is a working man? has never been an easy one to answer; but, nowadays, in England, it is much more difficult than ever. Until recently, the payment of income tax was regarded as a definite line, at any rate to the extent that anyone who paid income tax could not be regarded as a working man. High wages, and the extension of the tax so as to include all wages, above a certain amount, tended at once to abolish this distinction; whilst the fact that everybody is working, at just anything he can lay hold of, has now completed the obliteration.

It is estimated that from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 monthly of the United States war loan of \$7,000,000,000,000 will be spent in that country for foodstuffs, munitions, and other supplies for the Allied nations. Thus, the vast sum of money to be derived from bond sales will be taken by Uncle Sam, so to speak, from one pocket of his ample waistcoat and deposited in another. It will be necessary only to reverse this movement occasionally in order to keep the Allies supplied until they can take care of themselves.

WHITE settlers in the Kuskokwim country of Alaska, which is that part of the territory overlooked by Mt. McKinley, are asking the Federal Government for schools and better roads. The petition carrying the request bears the names of four hundred persons, so scattered over the territory that it required six months to obtain their signatures. Mail carriers, trappers, gold miners, and traveling men passed the paper around. Just how the settlers in what is described as "the most sparsely settled of all American possessions" are going to get their children to school, and then get them home again, is not explained, but they can be depended on to manage it somehow, if the Government does its part in the matter of building the schoolhouses and constructing roads to them.

OMAHA is East to Denver, Chicago is East to Omaha, and, of course, New York is East to Chicago. It is the same way in going west. It is really very hard to say where the East leaves off and the West begins, and vice versa. New York has lately been nagging Chicago for its alleged apathetic patriotism. Chicago has for some days been publishing figures to show that the West is doing more recruiting than the East. At the same time Chicago has referred to the patriotic apathy of places farther West. Omaha among them, and Omaha replies: "If Chicago men were enlisting at the same rate as Omaha men they would number 2000 a day, instead of 500." Then Omaha asks, quite pointedly, addressing Chicago, which has been addressing New York to much the same effect, "Why knock the West?"